FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X. NO. 284 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cure Your Eye.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of mixture 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

AMICHAND GOVANJI

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegeterian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir), (b) Sesroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Assorted Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Mangola Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The public are [illegible]

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports. [illegible]

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA *	9,098
30th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,,	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,692
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
4th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	GAZANA*	6,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA	7,276
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,600
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
26th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
23rd February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
15th December 1922.	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
1st Dec.	VASNA	Basra via Karachi.
2nd ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Kuwait.
4th ,,	VITA	,, ,,
7th ,,	BAMORA	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
13th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Moji Maru. ..	Y. Tomioka	3757	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	7 Dec.	14 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Taksoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Cham carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra".	8,310	30th November.
S.S. "Jalatarang"	4,390	15th December.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Rs. 10,000,000 [illegible]=$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 24,000,000 [illegible]=$ 5,625,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 27,000,000 [illegible]=$ 6,328,100
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Covilhã, Evora, Faro, Figueira da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Portalegre, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Thomar, Vizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal, Madeira, Ponta Delgada, [illegible]
WEST AFRICA:—[illegible]
Tiago (Cape Verd), [illegible] Senegal, S. Thome, Principe, [illegible] Bolama (Guinea), [illegible] Loanda, Benguela, Mossamedes, Lobito, Malange, [illegible] Belmonte, Ghinguetta, [illegible]
EAST AFRICA:—[illegible] Inhambane, Beira, [illegible] Mozambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—[illegible]
CHINA:—[illegible]
Over [illegible] Correspondents all over the World.
Commercial Credits for the use of travellers.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASSETS EXCEED .. Rs. 1,94,00,00
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1906).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
B. ASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5122.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 = £6,666,666
Reserve funds ..... F42,165,211 = £3,548,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the same interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continents [illegible] South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY, OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Mang. Agent.

INSURANCE

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3600.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES

PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, | NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,

s the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success: All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published: It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., LITT. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

For Further Information Apply to:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagaon
Telephone 2457.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box. Re. 1-2-0, Big bottle Rs. 5-8-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX,

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A reliable MARINE 2nd. CLASS CHIEF ENGINEER for a small ship plying for Malabar Coasting Ports only. See personally at once THE MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 364-66, Katha-Bazar, Bombay 3.
A R5640.

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

WANTED—WORKSHOP FOREMAN familiar with Workshop and Foundry practice and the erection and maintenance of Air Compressors, Steam Engines, Boilers, Mortar Mills, and general Civil Engineering Construction Plant. Vicinity of Bombay. State education, training, experience, age and salary expected and give references. Apply to Box No. 8767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5639

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—For High Class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station, sea view. Apply THIRD FLOOR, between 12 to 3 (S.T.).
C R5600

TO BE LET in Sheriff mansion at Dongri Street, spacious godowns and rooms. Apply to JOOMABHOY SHERIFF & SONS, 205, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9. Tel. No. 2889.
C R5628

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW near Kalachowki quarries, situated on the Parel Tank Road. The bungalow is spacious and useful for godown and other purposes. Please inquire c/o. The TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BUILDING DEPARTMENT, Love Lane, Mazgaon.
C R15001

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—An AIRY FLAT or a BLOCK in a healthy locality with four rooms, kitchen, bath-room and lavatory at either Dadar, Mahim, Matunga or Santa Cruz, near to the railway station. Apply with particulars and minimum rent to Box No. 8770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R5645

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—BUYERS HOE AND CO'S DIARY 1923, also Basel Mission Checks and Banians S. RAMU AND CO., Parel.
P R5623

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Foretells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Distt., South India.
L R5611

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Govt. Diploma in Auditing and prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment, Apollo St.
M R5638.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A cloth bound VOLUME, measuring 22 in. by 14in. of 58 plates of Ellies and Ford Dissection of Human Body being stamped of the B. J. Medical School, Poona. Was behind in a back of victoria between Muljijetha Market and Boribandar Station on 15th November, 1922. Will the finder please return the missing Volume to the undersigned? Any person giving information will be suitably rewarded. GOKULDAS NARAYANDAS care of Kisandas Purushotamdas Sevadhi, Shimpichal, No. 2.
P.B. R5651

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MESHED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for ladies and gentlemen, strong, durable and beautiful, measuring about 25 by 25 anches price each Rs. 3 and per dozen Rs. 35. SHAMLAL AND CO., QUETTA. (Baluchistan).
T R5647

PIANO REPAIRS—Any Piano rendered useless can be transferred into a new one at minimum cost. R. MASTER, Moose Building, Grant Road.
T R5652

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
WARTURM	9654	2127	1908	London from 26th Nov. till 2nd Dec. thereafter Southampton

C14921

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS DURING THE BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

DURING the Red Cross Week in Bombay, concession return tickets to Bombay from any station on the G. I. P. Railway locally will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers at a fare and one third, between the 8th and 20th December, 1922, and will be available for completion of the return journey from Bombay up to the 8th January, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 28th November, 1922.
C C15,000

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS OF PASSENGER TRAINS OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st December, 1922 the following slight changes will be made in the timings of certain passenger trains.

(1) 27 Down and 30 Up Express trains will not halt at Bir but will halt at Harsod and the timings will be as follows:—

27 DOWN EXPRESS.

Harsod ... ... arr. 10.46
... ... dep. 10.49

30 UP EXPRESS.

Harsod ... ... arr. 19.10
... ... dep. 19.13

(2) 725 Down Passenger will leave Itarsi at 6-30 and arrive Amla at 11.0.

(3) 652 Up Passenger will leave Manikpur at 7.15 and arrive Jhansi at 17.20.

2. For detailed timings at intermediate stations see corrected English Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th November, 1922.
C15006

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NEW COTTON DEPOT, MAZAGON.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for renting GODOWNS AND JETHAS at their New Depot (under construction) and for taking up building sites suitable for Garages, Refreshment Shops and other purposes in connection with the Cotton Depot.

Applications should be made on the prescribed Forms to be obtained from the Trustees' Land Manager and delivered at his Office as under at latest by 12 noon on Monday the 4th December, 1922.

Those Firms who have already enquired for accommodation should renew their application on the prescribed Forms.

Further particulars may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
P. A. S. I., M. R. S. I.,
Manager.
Land & Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust.
C14830

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "MOJI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrived on the 30th November from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or ware housed is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S S. S. "KILINDINI"

THIS STEAMER will leave Prince's Dock "G" Shed at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1922, direct for Marmugao.

FARES WITHOUT FOOD.

1st Class Cabin Berth	Rs.	18
2nd Class Cabin Berth	,,	12
Deck	,,	4/4

Tickets available at Prince's Dock "G" Shed from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Saturday and Monday.

R5649

CRITTALL STEEL WINDOWS

IT IS INTENDED to form a new company to be known as the "Crittall Manufacturing Co. (India), Ltd.", to control the sales of Crittall Steel Windows in India, Burma and Ceylon. The Registered Office of the new Company will be 5, Murzban Road, Bombay, and the Managing Agents will be Messrs. William Jacks and Co.

Pending Registration of the new Company, all enquiries should be addressed to Messrs. William Jacks and Co., 5, Murzban Road, Bombay. A technical Representative of the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintree, is now in Bombay and will be pleased to quote prices or give such service as may be required.

C15010

NOTICE.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lakhmidas Tekchand Dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 20th December, 1922.

HARCHANDRAI TAHILRAM,
President, Tatta Municipality.
C14937

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 (Rupees Twenty) only per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ended 30th June, 1922, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Morarbhai Buildings, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1922, between 12 Noon and 3P.M. (S.T.) on Week days and 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays to those Shareholders whose name stand on the Company's Register on 13th November, 1922. Dividend Warrants will be issued to the Shareholders on presentation of the Share Certificate.

For the convenience of Ahmedabad Shareholders the Dividend Warrant will be issued to them and made payable at the Registered Office of the Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad on production of the Share Certificates.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27 November, 1922.
C14992.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of HIRJI JADAVJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant. Deceased.

(1). MULJI LAKHMIDAS, (2) JERAMDAS DHARAMSEY, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi and Champagally, respectively, outside the Fort and (3) NANCHAND MULCHAND, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, residing at Hanuman Gally, outside the Fort, three of the executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir, NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVI & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15018

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of Albert Press Company Limited.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed company are required on or before the 16th day of December, 1922 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office situate at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, either in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default therefore they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

The 18th day of January, 1923, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) at the High Court, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. G. DAVAR,

Dated this 28th day of November, 1922.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
C15017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4700 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 11th day of October, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) MATHURADAS GORDHANDAS and (2) VUSSONJI GORDHANDAS, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, Joint Receivers of the assets and outstandings of the firm of Mathuradas Ramji, residing at Malharwadi and Dady Seth Agiary Lane respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

MARWADI RAMCHANDRA CHANDULAL, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Morarji Gokaldas Market Buildings, at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rupees 3,101-8-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein together with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of December, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15020

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2637 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

OCHHAVLAL DAMODARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, his registered address with the Plaintiff Company, being middle Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendant the sum of Rupees 2,207-6-6 with further interest on the allotment and Call moneys at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1922, up to payment, the costs of this suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of December, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLOOBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15019

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 601 of 1922.

SHA GOVERDHANDAS LALOOBHAI of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhowni outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus.

(1) JIVANLAL MANILAL PAREKH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) MAGANLAL DULLABHBHAI DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of June 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Twelve thousand four hundred and forty-three and pies six for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 12th day of July 1922, certain moveable property consisting of 2 writing tables, 2 wooden cupboards, one easy chair, one Kitson light, stock of loose cardboards, six bundles of Turkish red cloth, two wooden stands, one large writing table, two large wooden benches, one Singer Sewing Machine, Six Iron pressing machines, wooden benches, one bale pressing Hydraulic Machine, Boiler and Water tank, 17 wooden casks for dyeing clothes, 5 Iron Machines, 1 Iron Machine (small engine) etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 3rd day of October 1922 put up for sale by Public Auction on Thursday the 21st day of December 1922 at 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) in the factory known as "Krishna Dyeing Works" at Parel Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot o be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15022

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIMJI KADIBHAI MITHAIWALA, HOORBAI VALIJI, widow of Kadibhai Peerbhai and NIAMATBAI, widow of Salebhai Abdul Hoosain Kadibhai have contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property hereunder described:—All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground (which formerly consisted of 3 pieces of land but now forms one single piece) together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 253/1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1622, 1622 and 1622 New No. 8749, 8750 and 8751, Old Survey Nos. 5/924, 6/924 and 7/924 and New Survey No. 4338, 2/4338 and 4339 and Cadestral Survey No. 4116 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7219, 7220 and 7257 and Street Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152 Chimna Butcher Street and Nos. 183 and 185 Khoja Street and bonded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Borah Jamat, on or towards the South by the property of Vijkorbai widow of Kapurchand, on or towards the East by the Chimna Butcher Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by the Khoja Street aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1922.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C15021

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregoaker and Senjit, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramchandra Balkrishna Rawoot, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Lilibai, widow of Ramji Laxman, and by virtue of the Power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 9th day of December, 1920, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 412 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. D-3615 Old Survey No. 79 and New Survey No. 5-119 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under 'G' ward No. 5759 (4) 5759 (4-A) and Street Nos. 235 C, 235 CC, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Atmaram Keshav Kaleskar, on or towards the south by the public passage on or towards the east by the passage and on or towards the west by the property of Shanker Bharathi Bhagwan Bharathi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will This Day FRIDAY, the 1st December 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Mr. Meghji Permanand.

1253 bags white Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Pasha." The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE HABERDASHERY.

Suit No. 3498 of 1922. (Messrs. Peter Harower and Co. vs. M. B. Rasulbhai and Co.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Peter Harower and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. M. B. Rasulbhai and Co., the following:—

1 case Haberdashery (Tubbs Hiscocks and Co.).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BIB COCKS PADLOCKS, WIRE GAUZE, PIPES, IRON BARS, GLASSES MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, COTTON FENTS, ALMYRAHS etc. etc.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd December at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc. etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

1 case Bib cocks, and padlocks, 2 cases galvanised iron wire gauze, 48 bundles steel hoops, 40 bundles Belgian flat iron bars, 172 bundles galvanised pipes, 12 cases scrap glass, 91 cases window glasses, 2 cases mathematical instruments, 9 cases wooden office furniture, bales cotton fents 5,000 yards white and grey flanels.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1506 of 1922 (Laxmibai v Safiaboo) 1 Almayra.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Broughams.
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
2 Chevrolet Motor Cars, 490, fully equipped 12 months' old, 5 seater, 22-26 H.P. touring, in good running order.
1 Clement Bayard Motor car, in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT HORNBY ROAD Fort.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises.

The Building materials of the old office of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Hornby Road Fort, for removal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 1st December, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st December 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALES.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, FURNITURE OF S.S "LOYALTY" DECEASED'S CAMERA, FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MEDICINE, PISTOL, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drwing rooms sofas chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, teopoys; sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield, sofas, safes etc., etc.

By the order of H. H. Wadia Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Captain G D F Sullivan.

Camera with slides, medicines, measure glass, thermos flask, field glasses; telescopic casa, pistol, barometers, syphon bottles, etc., etc.

By the order of P. E. Aspar, Esq. the Marine Superintendent of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,

The furniture of S.S. "Loyalty" such as chairs, teapoys, tables, iron beds, easy chair, Chesterfield sofa and chairs, lady's chairs, book cases, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Dec. 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, TARDEO, BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1922 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 81 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERED AND 50 BALES YARN OF 20½ COUNT BLACK TIE OF RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS.

Messrs. J S MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay under instructions from the Proprietor of Rajo Bahadur Motilal, Poona Mills and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting Purchasers at the Auction Sale held on 4th day of November 1922.

On account and at the risk of Doshi Bapuchand Hirachand.

4 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 136½.
12 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 92½.
5 Bales Shirting No. 93½.
22 Bales Shirting No. 134.
3 Bales Shirting Cal. 144.
19 Bales Shirting Cal 138½.
16 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 142½.

On account and at the risk of Balmukand Rathi.

50 Bales Yarns 20½ Count Black Tie.

Conditions of sale and the particulars of the goods etc., will be read at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Dec. 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4882.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 9th December, 1922, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 14th December, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of empty Casks, Lamps of Sorts, Chunam Pans Drums, Paint Kegs; Varnish tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Stoves of Cask, Trolley Wheels, Manilla Rope Leather and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, I. R. Cuttings Vacuum pipes, Clocks and Watches, Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks; Glass Scrap; Ink Bottles Tin Lining, Kerosene Oil tins and cases, lead lined Battery boxes I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files Aluminium Scrap, large quantity of Cast Iron and W. I. Scrap, Empty Packing Cases, Wooden Crates, and Sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINEERING and Miscellaneous Stores such as Bolts and Nuts, Firebars, C. I. Scraps, W. I. Scrap Marine Boilers, Sledge Hammers, Dodspikes, Fishplates, Horse Shoes and Nails, Cart-Wheels, Crab Winches, Jacks, Cast Steel Bars, Shackless, Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose-pipes, Coir and Manilla Rope, Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Mess Tins, Cleats, Wall Plugs, and Switches and miscellaneous hand tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The Sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at th Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 158 BALES CLOTH OF THE MADHOWJEE DHARAMSI MILL.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Mulji Jetha Market, Gaomukh Gali, in the shop of Mr. Davekerun Muljee, by order of Messrs. the Madhowjee Dharamsi Mfg. Coy., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. M. A. Venkataramaniah of (Chickpet, Bangalore City) the following goods:—

1Bale 40 pieces Bleached Susi Check No.682, inch 31 by 24 yds.
34 Bales each 40 pieces Susi Check No. 875, inch 31 by 24 yds.
7 Bales each 40 pieces Susi Check No 877 inch 31 by 24 yds.
35 Bales each 40 pieces striped Bleached Susi No. 878, inch 31 by 24 yds.
28 Bales each 40 pieces Susi Check No. 518, inch 30½ by 24 yds.
11 Bales each 40 pieces new Check No. 519, inch 30½ by 24 yds.
34 Bales each 40 pieces Mock Leno Bleached Shirtings No. 825, inch 31 by 24 yds.
8 Bales each 40 pieces Bleached Susi Check No. 682/83, inch 31 by 24 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
on
Saturday 2nd December 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
(S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN.
Cast of Characters:—
Shukracharya—Mr. Pendharkar, Kach—Mr. Chapekar, Devayani—Master Shantaram.
Sunday 3rd December 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
SATI-TORAL
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILMS Co :-
WITH PATHE GAZETTE.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

Do not let this valuable day be wasted! To-day—Friday—you have the last opportunity of seeing the opening 6 Chapters of the BEAUTIFUL WONDER-PICTURE

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

6 Chapters—6000 feet—It is a two-week Cine-Romance, the master-work of one of the most popular writers of the day

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

the world-famous author of "Sherlock Holmes."

The story of the screen is unfolded before your eyes with all the freshness, sparkling beauty, lavish extravagauce of settings and costumings of the memorable days of Napoleon Bonaparte and Nelson.

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

is a sweet Drama of Court splendour, Military pomp, Imperial grandeur and simple peasant life.

A rollicking Comedy in the programme. To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK
TO-NIGHT!
The World's First Authentic Million Dollar Picture!
The Utmost Perfection of Screen Entertainment
VON STROHEIM'S

"FOOLISH WIVES"

That Masterpiece of Master Minds

In the production of which more than $ 10,000 was spent for every minute required to show it on the screen

"FOOLISH WIVES"

Written and directed by
ERICH VON STROHEIM
who plays the leading part—so consummate an artist that he is willing to be known as
"A MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE"

The Universal Super-Jewel, the stupendous Picture reproduction of Monte Carlo where even saints are sinners.

"FOOLISH WIVES"

which cost more than a million dollars

A TWO-WEEK PICTURE

Opening 8 Chapters this night for last time. Von Stroheim knows women. And he knows what women who imagine themselves in love do.

He shows just how they suppress or demonstrate love. All the peculiar twists and tangles that upset even the proudest woman. He depicts this in a background of splendour such as the eye of a camera has not looked upon since first the movements of human beings were recorded in action.

No Advance in Prices—as we feel confident you will have to see this picture three times over and over again.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day
FINAL INSTALMENT OF
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'
EPISODES
No. 13. A Secret Chamber
No. 14. Pages of the past
No. 15. Exonerated
AND
Pathe Snub Pollard Comedy.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
OFFERS
A picture adaptation of one of the most interesting story from the Mahabhart Showing the final triumph of the Good over the Evil
VENEE BANDHAN
OR
The Fall of the Kauravas.
The Kauravas guided by evil forces left no stone unturned to usurp the throne of the Pandavas and brought untold miseries upon the Pandavas. See how even the last of the Kauravas was destroyed by the Pandavas by Krishna's Help.
LAVISHLY PRODUCED
by
BHARAT CINEMA FILM Co.
Popular Prices.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Saturday 2nd December 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 3rd December 1922 (2-30 p. m.) Noon
MANAPAMAN

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
BULLDOG DROMMOND.
Plans at Rose & Co. Ltd.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
To-Day's Fun Specialists
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AS
THE TRAMP
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
I DO
THE BASHFUL LOVER.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE
STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
WILL INSURE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
EPISODES 10,—11,—12.

General Merchants,
Get your CASH MEMOS
PRINTED AT THE
Bombay Chronicle Press
Rates according to size required.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 30.

A storm of slight intensity formed yesterday to the west of Ceylon and its centre is now probably close to Trivandrum moving in a north westerly direction. It has given widespread heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, southeast of Madras, and local in Malabar and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred on north of Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mysore three quarters of an inch, Pamban and Madura one and a half, Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Salem three quarters, Cuddalore five, Madras one, Cuddapah and Ootacamund three quarters, Nellore and Kodaikanal one and half. A feeble western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier.

Forecast:—An increase in Malabar.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 30th November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and Multan and humidity is in excess at Delhi. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner; night temperature was above the average at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar Para and in excess at Dwarka. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Rajpur humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the south of the division humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Night temperature was nearly normal or above the average.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly in south-east Madras and locally in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. Colombo reports 1.33 in and Madras had 0.95 in. Skies are heavily clouded in Madras, Mysore and Malabar and lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Konkan. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in north-east Baluchistan, Sind and the west Punjab. Humidity is in excess and night temperature was above normal over the greater part of the Peninsula. The sea is moderate at Colombo and on the South Coromandel Coast and weather remains disturbed in the extreme south.

Forecast.—Local rain is again likely in Madras, Mysore and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th November 1922.

The monsoon is giving rough weather in the south-west of the Bay and especially to the south-west of Ceylon and rain has increased in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in the Madras Deccan with a few falls on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts are:—Pamban, three inches, Cuddalore, Nellore one; Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Ootacamund, Kodaikanal, Madras, Cuddapah a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total, 1st November to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
28th	..	..	..	..	0	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	..
Muskat	84.6	69.3	52	..	0	—1.39
Do. 22nd	..	..	..	..	0	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	80.9	53.5	71	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	77.7	44 1	71	..	0	—0.29
Lahore	74.7	47.3	79	..	0	—0.08
Hissar	31.0	44.0	78	..	0	—0.03
Ambala	77.6	44.7	76	..	0	—0.29
Delhi	75.0	53.3	80	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.3	54.6	61	..	0	—0.13
Mainpuri	80.9	51.2	67	..	0	—0.21
Jhansi	82.5	54.2	55	..	0	—0.14
Cawapore	77.8	53.1	70	..	0	—0.39
Allahabad	79.3	51.8	75	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	79.9	50.4	65	..	0	—0.08
Karachi	81.1	71.3	81	..	0	+0.05
Ajmer	83.4	48.4	57	..	0	—0.18
Jaipur	83.0	50.2	42	..	0.51	—0.36
Kotah	84.6	56.6	47	..	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	75.4	55.8	83	..	0	—0.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR						
GAND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.7	54.3	47	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	85.5	65.2	90	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	85.8	67.1	42	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	90.1	56.3	39	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.0	56.9	40	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	90.4	62.6	59	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad	90.2	68.1	59	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	92.0	52.0	38	..	0	×0.11
Neemuch	83.9	49.9	46	..	0	—0.17
Indore	81.3	51.7	56	..	2.61	—2.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	78.1	50.5	73	..	1.56	+1.03
Saugor	81.2	57.2	46	..	0.87	+0.38
Hoshangabad	81.5	54.0	68	..	2.47	+1.90
Khandwa	87.0	52.7	66	..	0.59	+0.09
Akola	86.0	56.5	68	..	2.12	1.68
Amraoti	85.6	60.5	54	..	1.52	+0.98
Nagpur	83.5	58.0	61	..	1.99	+1.29
Chanda	83.3	61.0	81	..	2.37	+1.65
Raipur	82.3	60.9	81	..	1.04	+0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0	75.2	65	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	93.1	72.1	46	..	2.47	+1.74
Mormugao	84.7	75.2	95	..	4.62	+3.63
Karwar	88.1	71.6	89	..	3.28	+1.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.8	51.0	49	..	0.73	+0.13
Ahmednagar	82.3	60.7	58	..	10.02	+9.46
Poona	83.2	56.1	68	..	6.60	+5.72
Sholapur	85.5	63.5	68	..	3.10	+2.23
Bijapur	82.2	63.1	84	..	9.61	+8.76
Belgaum	81.5	64.8	76	..	4.06	+2.66
Aurangabad	83.6	56.0	62	..	5.69	+5.06
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	84.3	69.3	77	..	1.38	+0.77
Hyderabad	82.8	67.1	83	..	0.86	+0.04
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Manglore	92.1	77.5	64	..	3.96	+0.11
Calicut	88.4	75.6	90	0.17	9.10	+4.28
Cochin	90.9	75.7	86	0.05	12.21	+6.04
Colombo	84.2	73.6	95	1.38	21.44	+8.70
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Musilipatam	..	..	80	..	17.62	+12.48
Bellary	85.9	70.3	81	..	6.55	×4.51
Cuddapah	94.0	70.6	95	0.85	13.56	×10.09
Madras	81.5	74.1	95	0.95	32.83	×19.53
Bangalore	76.0	62.9	92	0.16	5.27	×2.51
Coimbatore	82.4	69.8	89	0.16	3.19	0.24
Trichinopoly	85.1	73.2	96	0.78	12.07	×6.98
Negapatam	80.9	76.0	85	0.82	8.56	—7.28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.

S S Moji Maru Tomioka, Kobe.
S S City of Shanghai, Spring, New York.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bongkok.
The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sirsa for Rangoon.
S S Moji Maru:—The N. Y K steamer Moji Maru, 2201 tons, Captain of Tomioka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S City of Sanghai:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer City of Shanghai, 3748 tons, Captain R R Spring, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.
S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, 650 tons, Captain J Svensen, will sail to-day, from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Thursday November 30, 1922.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
2	Kaiser-i-Hind.	5989	London	2-12	P & O Co.
3	Mulbera	5530	Karachi	2- 2-22	M M & Co.
6	Circassia ..	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	1-12	Graham & Co.
8	C Mackinlay..	3984	Madras	4-12	J. Finlay & Co.
11	Brocktown	4708	Karachi	15-12	W & AG & Co. Sassoon & Co.
12	Sirsa	3387	N. F. M. M. & Co		
13	Cmzinto	3008	Antwerp	6-12	Graham & Co.
4	Kidderpore	3263	Antwerp	5-12	M M & Co.
15	Kandahar	4155	Antwerp	12-12	J, Finlay & Co
17	Dorsetshire	45-45	Rangoon	5-12-22	W & AG & Co.
Jethy End Colaba		3899	N. F. N F M. M. & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sumatra Maru	4272	Kobe	13-12	O. S. K.
4	Nasnar ..	20-45	Basrah	1-12	M M. & Co,
5	Hejaz ..	2483	Reod Sea Ports		N F T M & Co.
6	Garbeta	3204	Karachi		NF M M & Co.
7	Aequinea ..	4201	Trieste	1-12	L. Trestino.
9	Glenaden ..	3823	Genoa	8-12	Graham & Co.
12-13	Maur ..	649	Singapore	30-11	Campbell & Co.
14	Bamora	1878	Basrah	7-12	M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A	P-D. Mojimam	1490	Japan	11-12	NY Kaishe, & Co.
B	Catri ..	2952	Genoa		N F 10-12 M
D	& E Upada..	3382		2-12	M. M. & C.
F	Ormara ..	2978			N. F M. M, & Co.
G	Warora ..	1336		1-12	Basrah M M & Co
GR	Sikk ..	3263	Calcutta	1-12	N F T M & Co.
N	Nagpore ..	3226	Japan	2-12	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 30.

S S Mulbera for London:—70 cks. wet salted goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

S S Circassia Liverpool:—35 bales cty. cotton fly, P H Vasa; 11 bales Ind. raw wool, L Abercrombie and Co; 19 bales Ind. raw wool, C Ramaswamy; 2 bales Ind. cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 19 cwt. khasmiss, H K M Jetha and Sons.

S S Kidderpore for Antwerp:—1600 cwt cty crushed bones, E D Nanji; 41 bales hemp, G Mowji.

S S Kidderpore for Hamburg:—510 cwt. C. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 2196 bales clean cotton fly, H E Bode and Son; 165 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 15 bales Ind. cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Aquilcao for Trieste:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, K H Khayani and Co.; 6 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Usu Yarto for Antwerp:—2000 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Usu Yarto for Barcelona:—25 bales Ind. raw cotton, 100 bales Ind. cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa:—200 bales Ind. cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Drachenfels for Antwerp:—150 cases iron panel pins, W Robinson Hughes; 100 cases bright Iron panel pin, W Robinson Hughes; 50 cases rivets sheets and ores, W Robinson Hughes; 50 bags gum false, W Robinson Hughes.

S S Brocktown for Malmoe:—1000 cwt rape Volkart Bros

S S Glenden for Genoa:—200 tons loose old iron scrap, N Futchally and Co., 300 tons, loose old iron scrap, A S Maloobhoy.

S S Glenden for Hull:—1600 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe: 211 bales Ind. cotton, M H Hirji and Co., 400 bales Ind. cotton, N Futchelly and Co.; 225 bales Ind. cotton, (raw) H Rambhagat and Co., 1600 Ind. cotton (raw) T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—600 baies Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 30.

S S Masilia from Liverpool. Agents W and A Graham and Co., Ltd.:—518 cases cottons, 532 bales cottons, 152 bales cotton yarn, 217 cases cotton yarn, 153 bales cotton tents, 10 cases cotton tents, 1 bale carpets, 5 trusses carpets, 1 case linen goods, 5 trusses picking bands, 3 cases picking bands; 13 trusses leather, 2 cases motor rubber shirts; 1 crate eathernware 13 bags buffalo pickers, 22 bags picking sticks, 4 trusses picking sticks, 14 bales cotton banding, 174 bales old news papers, 40 drums caustic soda, 15 cases blood mixture, 4 cases soothing powder, 5 cases packing paper, 320 casks China clay, 480 drums sulphide of sodium, 1 case boots and shoes, 800 drums bleach powder, 275 drums powder and caustic soda, 615 cases common soap, 90 toilet soap, 5 boxes toilet soap, 2035 boxes soap, 500 kegs bicarb soda, 2000 bags bicarb soda, 73 cases cotton P. goods, 243 bales cotton P. goods, 90 kegs mirbate of Ammonia, 50 kegs Borax, 13 cases toilet preparations, 2 cases woollens, 16 cases cotton spun, 5 cases satin; 37 cases yarn 76 cases cigarettes; 3 cases tobacco 10 drums chrome acitate 61 drums anticorosine paints, 63 drums, Antifouling paints, 15 cases grey cotton yarn, 10 coils grey solid motor tyres, 5 bales blue serge, 100 bdles copper squares, 7 bales cloth 10 drums, mineral lubricating oil, 20 casks dry red ochre.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m, 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..	29.906 inches.
Temperature of Air ..	..	82.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	..	71.8 "
Dew Point	..	70.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	0.686 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..	89.9 "
Minimum temperature of Air ..	..	76.0 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,NW.NNW,N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	164 miles.

ROSE'S
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.
The Standard for Purity and Excellence.
SAFEGUARD AGAINST FEVERS.
Prepared solely from Pure West Indian Lime Juice and the Finest Refined Sugar.
LIME JUICE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Captain J. W. E. Tindall, 7th D.C.O. Rajputs, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment vice Captain Corley Smith.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland.

Mr. W. E. Sutton to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. N.P.A. Smith.

Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for ten months.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, on completion of his Forest Settlement work in Kanara, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. H. T. Sorley to be Assistant Collector, Kaira, with effect from 1st December 1922.

Mr. J. M. Kelly, Head Appraiser in the Bombay Custom House, to act as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Bombay with effect from the 18th October 1922, until further orders.

Mr. A. Raisman, I.C.S., to be an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the 28th October 1922, and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. G. L. Steele, on return to duty, to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad Sub-Division, vice Mr. D. S. Proctor.

Mr. D. S. Proctor to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Surat Sub-Division, vice Mr. W. G. Barron, reverting.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, C.S.I., on return to duty, to be Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. A. G. Edie, on relief, to be Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

Mr. H. Sowerby to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwala to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

The following persons to be members of the Rent Controller's Committee for Aden: (1) Major H. M. Wightwick, (2) Mr. W. Meek, (3) Mr. E. S. Murray, (4) Mr. Ahmedbhoy I. A. Liljee (5) Mr. M. I. Hasanali (6) Mr. Vallabhadas Kapurchand, (7) Mr. Ruttonshaw Pestonji Patel and (8) Mr. Vasanji Lalji Sheth.

Major K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

BHATIA MATERNITY, INFANT WELFARE, AND NURSING SERVICE.

At a meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee for the Halai Section of the Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare Nursing Service held on the 18th instant in the Servants of India Society's Home, the Secretary, Miss Poovaiah, read the report of the work done from the 1st of March to the 12th of November 1922, and the following are some extracts from it:—

"For 8 months we worked on the broad lines laid down. At the beginning we had to fight much against the rooted prejudices of the people, their innate suspicion against any new innovation irrespective of its results, beneficial or otherwise, and hence the progress was slow but steady. But lately our persistent and patient attempts have been crowned with marked success. People have begun to come in increasing numbers for treatment at our centre situated in Cavel Street and also the Lady Doctor receives numerous calls almost daily to see patients in their homes. Since the last two months our progress even as regards Maternity cases has been very encouraging.

This week we have opened another centre in Khand Bazaar, Mandvi so as to get at the Cutchee Section of the Bhatias who chiefly reside in that part of Bombay, and already a few women and children have begun to come there for treatment. The number of individual patients treated so far comes up to 365, but the total number, including daily duplications, runs up to 3284. As regards house visiting 636 new families have been visited during the course of these 8 months and these are regularly revisited at least twice a week by our nurses, and so kept in close touch with. To cope with the increased work the appointment of another lady Doctor is decided upon and she has promised to join duty next month. At present one Lady Doctor visits the Cavel Street Centre from 5-30 to 11-30 a.m. and the Mandvi Centre from 4 to 6 p.m. 15 delivery cases have been conducted by our staff so far.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	50
" Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Market advanced on favourable cables.

Mid. Americans		—
Egyptian F.G. F. spot quiet		14 82
New York, 11 a.m. Sales		18 50
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	25 32
	Mar.	25 38
	May.	25 29
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	24 92
	Mar.	24 97

SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Months	To-day's prices.
November	14·33—3
December	14·17—1
January	14·06—1
February	13·93—3
March	13.85—1
April	13.76—4
May	13.69—4
June	13.59—4
July	13·49—4
August	13·2.—5
September	12·98—5
Oct.	12.7.—7

Tone :—Easy.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	14 38+2
Dec.	—
Jan.	14 07+1
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 90+2
April	—
May	13 75+2
June	—
July	13 55+2
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Egyptians	—
March	17 80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th

E. G. Bengal	Good	7 95
" "	Fully Good	8 30
" "	Fine	8 75
Shownagar No. 1 Oomra.	Good	10 40
" "	Fully Good	10 80
" "	Fine	11 20
M. G. Broach,	Good	12 30
" "	Fully Good	12 75
" "	Fine	13 15
M. G. Scinde	Good	7 85
" "	Fully Good	8 25
" "	Fine	8 65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	17·50 ,,
Dec.	17·50 ,,
Jan.	17.50 ,,
February	17·65 ,,
March	17·75 ,,
April	17·80 ,,
May	17·90 ,,
June	17·95 ,,
July	18·05 ,,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		43,000
" Exports to Great Britain		6,000
" " to Continent		17,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	25·23+18
" "	Jan.	25.26+22
" "	March	25·33+20
" "	May	25·23+20
Spot Cotton at New York		25·48+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		25·28— 5
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	24·85+28
" "	March	24·90+23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 /4
Do. Foreign		633 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 29th.

	To-days Prices.
Futures at New York. Dec.	25 26+3
Jan.	25 28 - 2
Mar.	25 31—4
May.	25 3 Unchg. d.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	14 06—1
	Mar.	13 8 —3
	May	13 69—4
	July	13 49—4

London, Nov. 28th.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/32 Steady.
Bar Gold. £ 4-1 -1 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London Nov. 29th.

Banks 3 per cent.	59 .0
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
" " 2 months hence	31 11/16

Indian bought steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day market loans	1 13/4
Exchange on Belgium	
" " Athens	
Exchange Warsaw	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 os	—
Barletta Russo—63 lbs Nov-Dec. Sellers.	49/3
Australian 62 lbs. Nov-Dec. Sellers	47/6
Karachi Barley Nov Dec Sellers	51/6
Wheat Choice White Manitoba, ex 492 lbs C.I.F. Nov.-Dec.	33/6
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	52/

Tone of Wheats—Steady.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/4
Hongkong	£118
National	£42 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£14
Eastern Bank	£5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Nov-Dec.	£ 17 1/8
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton	—
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers Fully Steady	£ 15 3/4
LINSEED Bold Nov-Dec. Nominal	£ 20
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers.	£ 8 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	£ 17 7/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 9/16
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8
Hard Spelter	£ 27/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	87+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 3/4+1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 1/2 - 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 /2%	37 Unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4 ,,
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/4 ,,
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec Steady	13
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan, Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 30.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points higher in New York futures. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 463¼ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 462 on selling by Offices, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 462½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 462½. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 461½ and closed at Rs. 461½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January. Opened at Rs. 415½, advanced to Rs. 417½, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 417. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 411 advancing to Rs. 412½, remained Rs. 412 at 4 p.m. There was very little business passing in the Bazar. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 333 and March Rs. 339.

Our Market for ready coton was quiet with a moderate demand by exporters.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 30th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		461 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		334
F. G. Bengal	March		341
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		417 1/-
Fine Oomera	March.		411 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		463
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		333
Fully " "	March		340
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		417
Fine Oomra	March		412

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the bi-week from 24th November to 27th November 1922, 1922-23, 27,000, 1921-22, 34,009, Difference, minus 6,94.

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 27th November 1922, 1922-23, 174,202, 1921-22 [illegible], Difference, minus 252,021.

Shipments for the bi-week from 24th November to 27th November 1922,

Europe 1922-23, 4,935, 1921-22, 2,760, Difference plus 1,885.

China, Japan and Coast Ports, 1922-23, 21,100, 1921-22, 19, Difference plus 21,107.

Total 1922-23, 26,781, 1921-22, 2,779, Difference plus 23,002.

Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 27th November 1922.

Europe, 1922-23, 126,483, 1921-22, 170,277, Difference minus 46,794.

China, 1922-23, 5,085, 1921-22, 39,845 Difference minus 34,810.

Japan, 1922-23, 202,760, 1921-22, 228,938, Difference minus 26,178.

Coast Ports, 1922-23, 7,695, 1921-22, 4,223, Difference minus 3,472.

Total 1922-23, 338,973, 1921-22, 443,283, Difference minus 104,310.

Afloat in harbour Europe, 1922-23, 24,421, 1921-22, 7,330, Difference plus 17,091

China, Japan and Coast Ports, 1922-23, 35,782, 192122, 44,648, Difference minus 8,866.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(THROUGH THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 30th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	—
Tata	1 1 3
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 3
Century per lb	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Vasubhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 8 3
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four miners)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Vasubhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Salita —	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 9 9
No. 125½ per piece	14 0 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

SECURITIES.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Nov. 1922

Cotton	21,015 Bales.
Wheat	17,337 Cwts.
Linseed	2,162 "
Rape, etc.	381 "
Gingellyseed	3,318 "
Poppyseed	70 "
Groundnuts	3,596 "
Cassorseed	1,979 "
Rice	3,017 "
Myrabolams	3,550 "
Cottonseed	13,537 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	3,212 "
Jowar	3,494 "
Masur	15 "
Barley	533 "
Satty	6,643 "
Coal	10,515 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-31/32
Bank Demand	1-3-31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3-3/16
Fcs. Demand	420
American Dollars	336
Hongkong Dollars	178
Shanghai	238
Japan	162
Singapore	177-1/2
Market steady	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 30th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms	Bell. Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	49 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	48 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50 0 0	7 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore.	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 35-45	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-26	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	61 0 0	
Teelseed Black	59 0 0	
Poppyseed, white	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	60 0 0	12 4 0
Mowrasseed	6 6 0	6 12 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Cassorseed	51 0 0	10 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Rady Delivery.	36 0 0	5 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat. May	7 14 0	
Linseed. May	12 9 0	

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, November 30.

Bars Gold Ready Rs. 20-0-0.
Bars Gold Forward Rs. 20-0-0.
Bars Gold 2nd Settlement Rs. 25-14-0.
Bars Silver Ready Rs. 82-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 82-1-0.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 81-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

D. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 29/32.
D. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 30/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 1/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 1/16
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 420.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 400.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 440.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 161¾.
On Japan buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 157.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 178.
On Shaighai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 177½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 336.
London Gold ready sh. 91-1.
London Silver ready d. 32-1.
London Silver forward d. 31-11.
Tone of silver:—Quiet—Market rose on Indian Bazar buying, America & Continent sold, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dolls. 4.51 5/8.
French Exchanges Frcs. 65.40.
Swiss Exchanges Frcs. 24.30.
Belgian Exchanges Frcs. 70.80.
Italian Exchanges Liras 95.00.
German Exchanges Mrks 36500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100.
5½ War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/12.
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1955 Rs. 104/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.

SHARES.

Market closed weak owing settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 97, Central 32/12, Tata Bank 10/4, Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 240, Apollo 81/4, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 300, By-Dyeing 1160, Bradbury 300, Century Coorla Road, Crescent 85/8 Edw. Sassoon 372/6, Cent-India 3080, Colaba Land 1760, 365, Elphinston 97/8, Fazulbhoy 1145, Gokak 210, Ind-Bleaching 200, Ind-Malwa 645, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 650, Khatao 350, Kohinoor 1640, Luxmi Cotton 4400, Madhavrao Scd 160n, Madhowji 340, Mathuradas 650, M. Petit 3750, Meyer Sassoon 247/8 Morarji 5025, New Great 540, New City 505, Pabani 625, Pearls 840, Phoenix 740, Planet 170, Shapurji 195, Simplex 462/8, Swan 930, Swadeshi 3210, Tata Mill 835 & Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 360, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 127/8pr, Bt-Burma Pet 7/4 B. Tramway 102/8, B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 29/8, Ind.-Cement 210, Katni Ord 217/8 Katni Defd 1070 New India 16, Tata Iron Ord 36/4, Tata Iron Defd 87-8, Tata Hydro 745, Tata Oil 25 & Scindia Steam 6/10.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	555	—	547-8-0	550
Colaba	—	—	—	1750
Crescent	395	—	382-8-0	382-8
Kohinoor	1650	1670	—	1630
Nagpore Ordy.	3450	—	3430	3370
New Great	555	—	540	535
Pearl	840	—	830	827-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	735
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	840
Bombay Dyeing	1195	1202-8	1180	1170
Sir Shapoorji	200	—	190	195
Simplex	487-8-0	490	470	465
Swan	—	—	—	925
Swadeshi	3250	—	—	3250
Century	585	—	575	567-8
Alcock	—	—	—	360
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	210
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	220
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	1080
Tata Steel Defd.	85	90	..	90
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	..	35
Bundi Cement	—	—	..	29-8-0
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	126-4
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	..	140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	—	..	—	101-14
Central India Mining	—	—	—	24-8-0
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	29-8-0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay, Mean Time,	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	in. ft.
T		m 1 21	29 8	22	m 7 28	18 4
		1 15a	26 8		7 8a	15 17
W	6	m 0 22	29 1	6	m 6 25	18 9
		0 4a	26 8		6 8a	15 3
F	7	m 8 5	25 8	30	m 2 3	15 3
		9 18a	25 10		2 32a	17 10
S	1	m 11 28	26 8	5	m 5 44	8 18
		9 57a	26 9		5 32a	15 0
S	2	m 9 34	26 0	2	m 3 35	19 10
		10 33a	27 7		3 44a	16 3
M	3	m 10 14	26 4	3	m 4 19	19 0
		11 9a	26 3		4 20a	15 15
T	5	m 11 25	26 8	5	m 5 44	18 1
					5 32a	15 0

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general rain during the week in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. It was beneficial to standing rabi crops which are in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing is generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind and Deccan. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	27 to 66
Gujarat	2 to 47
Konkan	26 to 41
Deccan	25 to 45
Karnatak	19 to 24

!! CONSTIPATION !!

To All Whom it may Concern.

99 per cent. of Humanity Suffer from CONSTIPATION.

Try NATURE CURE "CHEBULINE"

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.

AGENTS WANTED.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus Girgaum, BOMBAY. | LABORATORY, Papdy, BASSEIN. C.M.

The Ideal Saline

ALKIA
"The Salts of Seven Springs"
A Positive and Natural corrective for Stomach Blood Liver Kidney Bladder & Intestinal Disorders
SALTRATES
Unrivalled as a specific for Rheumatism Catarrhal Affections Bronchitis etc.
Carlsbad Vichy. Kissingen Marienbad Aix les Bains Chatel Guyon & Buffalo Lithia Springs
PREPARED BY SALTRATES LIMITED Euston Buildings. London, N.W.1, England
THIS IS SOLELY A BRITISH PRODUCT.

Forms a sparkling, effervescing, refreshing, invigorating and *pleasant-tasting* drink, with no objectionable saltiness, no depressing, lowering effects upon the nerves or spirits, and of guaranteed purity and harmlessness.

A highly concentrated compound artificially reproducing the essential constituents of famous medicinal springs.

Unlike many salines, morning powders and patent medicines Alkia Saltrates is extremely palatable to drink, never irritates the kidneys nor produces lowering after-effects. As an eliminant of uric acid and other impurities from the system, this is probably the most thorough and quickest acting substance known to the medical profession at the present time. For any stomach, liver or kidney disorder there is nothing better.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZAARS.

SALTRATES Ltd.,

EUSTON BUILDINGS

LONDON N.W.1., ENGLAND.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED.

280-22—Edgelow G C and Co, N H Moos v Bindiram Balchand, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4450-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazarba Bezonji Dotiwalla v Dinbai Dadabhai Dotiwalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3062-18—Tyabji D and Co., Nandram Mulchand v Wamanrao Ramkrisson Divrekar and another, Dikshit and Co.

3287-19—Ardeshir H D and Co., F Ruttonshaw and Co. v. Suzuki and Co., Shaishanker K and G.

2929-20—Daphtary F and D, M Nagarsett and Sons vs. Dharsey Madan and Co., Motichand and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3327-22—Vachha and Co, Ramchandra Hazarimal v Abdul Ajiji Husein, M B Chothia and Co.

811-22—Soonderdas and Co, Ardeshir Jewanji Mistri v Dadatram Fakirchand; Fakirchand Tricum Jamshetji K and D.

3126-22—Mathonal J and M, Venilal Vijbhukhandas v Surajmal Sangram and others, Dabholker and Co., M V Goxmale.

3241-22—Amarchand and M, D Chhotalal and Co v. Govinda Stultidas, Malvi H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1460-22—Matubhai J and M, Manekji Rustomji Patel v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Raghaoji Purshotam v Keshaji Hirji Bhojraj and others, Motichand and D.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co., v Tribhowandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

39-20—Fereira and V., Gocouldas Rowji v. Hurnandrai Baijnath, Matubhai J and M.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Gocouldas Dossa and Co. v. Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

3186-19—Captain and V, Panjabi Mooneerali Khiratali v Ghanchi Dawood Nurmahomed and another, Patell and E.

2958-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Korji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

2572-19.—Fereira and V, Mohanlal Harjivandas v M Ratilal and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Chitnis K and M.

1261-21—Jamshetji R and D, Abdul Husein Essaji Harianwalla v Shamsuddin Tajbhoy and others, Little and Co.

2-20—Payne and Co., Burjor Framji R Joshi v H J Hormusji and Sons, Dastur and Co.

645-19—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v Ramdas Devji, Raghavaya N. and Co.

961-21—Matubhai J and M, Champaklal Gopalbhai and others v The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Craigie B and C, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

623-22—Payne and Co, Ramchandra Ramallabhoy, Gomtibai widow and others, Dikshit and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

FOR JUDGMENT.

4747-22—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and ors, Rustamji and Ginwalla, Motichand and D.

152-22—Edgelow G W and Co., The Universal Trading Co., Ltd v W M Roberts, Captain and V.

193-22—Edgelow G W and Co., The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. Kennard and another, Captain and Vaid.

3083-22—Tyabji D and Co, Ratanlal Mulchand and others v Sadashiv Rajaram and Co, nd another, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3738-22—Rustomji and G, Rattansey Sarayanji v Laxmibai widow and another, Pandia and Co.

3835-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Tarachand Lal chand v Anubhai Kalidas and others, M B Chothia and Co.

4278-22.—Vachha and Co, Ambalal Narsidas v. Motilal Dayaram Kang and S.

Short Causes (Rent Suits.)

4193-22—Captain and V, George Grierson Kiss v Malkhan Khan Pathan.

4552-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and ors v Cooverji Cursetji Bheesania, Merwanji K and Co.

4856-21—Captain and V, Haji Yosoof Haji Esmail Sobani v J V De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilel and Kher.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Govind Atmaram and ors, Manilal and Kher.

127-22—Dastur and Co, Hamid bin Ali and anr v Najamae widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, Daphtary F and D.

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji and anr v Muccadum Thakoo and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Harakhji Dayabhai.

2830-22—Thakoredas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Jamnadas Gordhandas.

2998-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhoy Jafferji Abdulalli v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakinudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Faredoon Daboo and anr v Cawasji Khursetji and ors.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash v M K Hiramaneck.

3163-22—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Kakalbhoy Bhuderbhai Vakil v Shivlal Totaram, Raghavaya N and Co.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ATTEMPT TO BURN GAIETY THEATRE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Emperor vs. Tukaram Laxmon.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah and a common jury).

The accused was charged with attempt to cause mischief by fire under Sections 456 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended. The facts according to the prosecution briefly were that on the night of 28th October last the accused with his friends went to the Gaiety Theatre where a dramatic performance was going on—and took his seat in the Orchestra Stalls. He was asked by the servant of the theatre to show his tickets, as he had none he was turned out of the theatre. The accused while leaving, held out a threat to the theatre people saying "I will shew you." Thereafter the accused went to a pan shop outside the theatre and took a bottle of kerosine oil from there at about 11.30 p.m. He was seen by a witness one of the audience throwing a lighted piece of cloth from a side window into the wing of the stage. He disappeared thereafter. The attention of the theatre servants having been drawn to it the fire was at once put out.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

An hour or so after, the same witness saw the accused again in a bending position near a window, of the theatre. An alarm was raised and the accused was arrested with a piece of rag in his hand and his hands smeared with kerosine oil. The accused was then handed over to the police.

After hearing evidence the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

Mr. Pandit on being questioned by the Court as to the sentence said that his instructions were to ask for a deterrent sentence. If the attempt had succeeded and the theatre had caught fire the result would have been disastrous.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to three year's rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SENSATIONAL MURDER.

BOHRA SHOT AT BROACH.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Mahmad Ali Kachha

vs.

The King-Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Sessions Judge of Broach, who agreeing with the Assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The deceased Sale Muse was a very big landowner in Janghar and Kargat and a very influential Bohra in the North of Broach Taluka. Both parties are Bohras and the case has created very great interest. After the Zadeswar murder case at Broach, this case comes next in importance as it created a great sensation in the Broach District, particularly as a rich Bohra was murdered by his own caste man.

THE JUDGMENT.

The facts material to the case have been fully set out in their Lordships judgment:—

"The accused was charged with the murder of one Sale Muse by shooting him with a gun in his field at Kargat, a village adjoining the village of Janghar about 4 p.m. on the 7th October 1921. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the Assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court. No doubt Sale Muse was murdered in the afternoon of the 7th of October while in his field. Three witnesses deposed that they were employed by Sale Muse to plough his field, and while they were ploughing, Sale came to the field and sat down close by; that a man came up to the field with a gun and shot Sale on the left side twice, and Sale then came close to the bullocks of one of the men and tried to shield himself behind them; that the man came round and again shot Sale in the neck and killed him.

It is contended for the prosecution that those witnesses gave the name of the accused at once as the person who committed the murder, and there can be no doubt that the accused's name was given very soon after Sale was killed.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

The defence mainly relies on the evidence adduced at the trial in support of an alibi. That evidence has been disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. The accused was a Police informer, and had already given information on several occasions against Sale Muse and against other Bohras: undoubtedly on the 22nd September 1921, the accused had addressed letters to various people, including the District Judge of Broach, alleging that he was in fear of his life on account of his action in giving information to the Police, so that he could not reside in his own village, but had to live in Waredia, a village a few miles away and could not even go to Janghar. Here it may be said that the accused was not arrested for several months after the murder. He was then arrested in the Baroda territory with the help of the Baroda authorities. He was found asleep in a village with a gun close to his side and several cartridges in his pocket.

The defence alleges that sometime in September the accused had gone to the village of Dabhoi in Baroda territory where he was employed by one Yakub for about a month; that he left on the 17th September as he wanted to go to Waredia. He came 5 or 6 days later and asked to be re-employed, but as Yakub did not want anybody, he recommended him to one Ranchhod Madhav. Ranchhod Madhav stated that he employed the accused as a watchman, and took an agreement from him for service. The accused said that as a watchman he impounded cattle which strayed into Ranchhod's land, and in the Register of the Cattle Pound, it is shown that he had brought cattle to be impounded there on the 15th, 7th and 11th October, and obtained receipts for those cattle. The Register has been put in and also the counterfoils of the receipts. The Sessions Judge has dealt very carefully with this evidence.

At the outset the Government Pleader contends that the letter of the 22nd September, admittedly written by the accused, stating that he was living at Waredia, was entirely opposed to the suggestion now made that he had only gone there for a few days from Dabhoi, and there is considerable force in that argument.

UNTRUSTWORTHY DEFENCE WITNESSES.

Then the Sessions Judge says that the witnesses for the defence struck him most unfavourably. One witness, the Talati of Kolu knew nothing about the books. Yakub, Ranchhod and Motibhai appeared to be typical examples of the unscrupulous Ganchi and Patidar witnesses who would give evidence to any effect for payment. Narottam Waghji, a Bhil, who was in charge of the Pound, the Judge said, was obviously and entirely under the domination of Karim Abbas Mustafa. His nervousness when questioned with reference to the Cattle Pound Registers either on behalf of the defence or by the prosecution or by the Court convinced him that there was something seriously wrong with these documents. We have examined the Registers and the counterfoils very carefully. We are of opinion that the conclusion at which the Sessions Judge arrived was a correct one. The accused admittedly was away from the British territory some months before he was arrested, and it would be a simple matter for him after the murder had been committed to get entries in the Register prepared which would support his story of an alibi in case he was charged with the crime. We are certainly entitled to place some reliance on the impressions recorded by the Sessions Judge which he formed with regard to the demeanour of the witnesses in support of the alibi, and we think that there is good ground for his finding that the documentary evidence may well have been prepared after the 7th of October. The fact that the witnesses who deposed to the preparation of these entries were considered to be extremely unsatisfactory would corroborate the impression formed by the Court of the entries themselves.

That being our opinion with regard to the defence, and the evidence in support of an alibi, we have to consider whether the evidence of the eye-witnesses satisfies us that the accused was the person who committed the murder. We see no reason to doubt the story that they were present when the murder was committed. The ploughs were there immediately after the inquiry was started, and they would not have been left in the field if ploughing had not been going on on that day.

NO FALSE CHARGE.

Then the only question would be whether these witnesses recognized the man who committed the murder, and it was not suggested that they were not acquainted with the accused, or whether at the instigation of Wali the son of the deceased, they deliberately charged the accused, knowing that he was not the man who was the murderer. It was suggested that Wali was responsible for getting up a false case against the accused. Muse Ahmed one of the men who was employed on the deceased's field was the first man to give information to Wali that his father was killed, and Wali then sent a messenger to his brother Umarji who was at Broach to give him the information. It is proved that information was given to Umarji in the presence of independent witnesses. Therefore the defence must be confined to the suggestion that it was Wali who formed the idea at once when he heard of his father's death that he should bring a false case against the accused. That of course would be on the assumption that the information given by Muse was only to the effect that some man had shot his father. No doubt there was ill feeling between the deceased's family on the one hand and the accused on the other. But no reason has been alleged why Wali as soon as he heard the news of his father's death should at once endeavour to falsely implicate the accused and sent on the information to his brother at Broach that it was the accused who had committed the murder.

As soon as the Police Patel of Kargat heard of the news he proceeded to the scene of the crime, and after making inquiries wrote a report to the Police Sub-Inspector. That report is Ex. 22. It merely stated, "Muse Asmal Bagas "of Janghar came at 5 p.m. to-day and reported that Sale Musa is murdered in his field within the limits of the village." It was not until 7-30 that the Police Sub-Inspector from Chamargaon arrived at the scene of the crime, and then the investigation began and a Panchnama was prepared, of the corpse; but the statements of the eye-witnesses were not taken until after mid-night. At any rate, they were taken early in the morning of the 5th, and those statements recorded that the accused was the murderer. When the accused was arrested a paper was found on him containing the following. "On my head has fallen great trouble and sorrow. Remove my difficulties: my body is under your protection." This was addressed to Abbas Mustafa of Naswadi, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Baroda State, and admittedly a person with considerable influence. It is suggested for the prosecution that Abbas was responsible for getting up the evidence with regard to the alibi, and it is certainly a remarkable coincidence that in the evidence of the witnesses in support of the alibi the name of Abbas is constantly appearing as either being known or related to the witness, and certainly it is a possible inference that Abbas had something to do with helping the accused. However it is not necessary to attach too much importance to what may only be considered as a possible inference.

A VOLUNTARY CONFESSION.

After the accused was arrested he was taken before the Magistrate at Dabhoi who recorded his confession according to the rules regarding confessions of the Baroda State. The Magistrate was called before the Sessions Judge, and gave evidence as to the precautions which he took in order to ascertain that the confession was voluntarily made by the accused. It was argued that the confession was not admissible in evidence. The grounds on which that argument was based appear at page 29. The Sessions Judge declined to admit it. But I very much doubt whether he was justified in doing so. We have not called for the confession, but we are entitled to look at the evidence of the Magistrate who said that he asked the accused why he had been brought before him and whether he had anything to say and he at once started narrating what was recorded. Questioned if the accused showed remorse or bravado the Magistrate replied that he was quite calm and told him a long story in an even voice. It struck him that the accused felt he was caught and it was no longer any use keeping a bluff of innocence. When questioned if he was satisfied that the confession was absolutely voluntary, the answer was "Yes. I am satisfied that it was absolutely voluntary and I gave a certificate accordingly at the foot of the confession."

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Our conclusions are, that the evidence of an alibi cannot be believed, that the suggestion that Wali as soon as he heard that his father was murdered determined to foist the guilt of the crime on the accused is not supported by any evidence and that the evidence of the eye-witnesses which we believe is sufficient to bring home the crime to the accused. We think, therefore, that the Sessions Judge was right in finding the accused guilty of murder. Therefore the appeal must be dismissed.

We have considered all that has been said by Counsel for the accused with regard to commutation of sentence, but it appears to us that however much the accused may have been afraid that as a consequence of his giving information to the Police, those who were injured by the result of such information being given might do him an injury, that would not be by itself an extenuating circumstance so as to justify in every way a very clearly premeditated murder. We, therefore, confirm the sentence of death.

Counsel Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. Manilal K. Thakore, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MANDATORY INJUNCTION GRANTED.

AGAINST VENDOR OF SHARES.

E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

K. A. Patch ..... Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

The plaintiffs in this suits purchased a large number of shares of the David Mills Ltd., and after receiving the share certificates and transfer forms from their vendors applied for a transfer of the shares in the register of shareholders of the David Mills to the names of their nominees, the second and third plaintiffs in this suit. The directors of the David Mills refused to accept the transfers. The plaintiffs thereupon wanted the Articles of Association (Act 4) to be altered so as to limit the discretion of the directors in refusing transfers, with a view eventually to become the registered shareholders. Among the shares so purchased by the plaintiffs were 17 shares of the David Mills of which the defendant was the present, registered shareholders and plaintiffs brought this suit for a mandatory injunction against the defendant enjoining him to attend the meeting of shareholders and vote in accordance with the plaintiff's wishes or sign a proxy in their favour. A similar suit was filed against another sharebroker named Gulamhussein and the relief prayed for was the same. The facts of that case and the arguments of counsel at the hearing already appeared in these columns.

His Lordship in delivering judgments in both these matters discussed the case law on the subject and the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Companies Act and held that the defendant was a trustee for the transferee in respect of the shares sold and as such trustee he was bound to comply with all the reasonable requisition of the purchaser. It would be unconscionable for the holder of shares who had sold them to take advantage of the non-registration and deal with the shares although he had received the purchase money. Although the legal title in the shares was still in the vendor, equity would treat the purchaser as the real owner and the seller as a mere agent or trustee. It was suggested for the defendant that shares could not be the subject of a trust but that was negatived by section 33 of the Indian Companies Act. It was also contended that the right to vote was a personal right but in his Lordship's view it had no connection with the personality of the shareholder. It was also pointed out that if a shareholder sold some shares and retained others, there would be a practical difficulty in his being required to vote according to the wishes of his purchaser for he could not split his vote. But that was a purely hypothetical case, and it was not before the Court. It was then said that the object of the plaintiffs in requiring the defendant to vote with them was to effect a transfer of the Agency of the Mills. But that was no concern of a shareholder who had sold his shares. His Lordship therefore decided that the defendant being a trustee for the plaintiffs there was an absolute duty upon him to get the shares transferred. It was the beneficiary's right to compel performance of the trust and there was no legal or moral justification for the defendant to refuse to do everything in his power to get the shares transferred to the name of the purchaser.

His Lordship accordingly granted an injunction restraining the defendant from attending the meetings and enjoining him to give a proxy in regard to his shares to the plaintiffs with liberty to the defendant to apply in case he should become the holder of other shares.

It is stated that Mr. Patch, the defendant, is going to appeal immediately against the judgment.

DARING BURGLARY AT HUGHES ROAD.

Great consternation prevailed on Wednesday night at Hughes Road when it was ascertained a Parsi lady was attacked in her house by an audacious thief. It appeared Rustomji Bomanji Panthaki, Hamabai (36) and a blind brother were occupying a flat at Hughes Road on Parsi Panchayet grounds. At 8-30 p.m. they all retired to rest. After about two hours a thief in white cap and dress appeared before Hamabai who was an invalid for the last four years, with a knife in his hand and tying her ankles with a piece of rope forced contents of a bottle of Belladonna labelled "poison" into her mouth. He then took possession of her keys and took out from a cupboard Rs. 100 in ten rupees notes. He also took three sarees. Hamabai's cries brought her brother to the scene but in the meantime the thief had made good his escape. Hamabai has been removed to the Parsi General Hospital for treatment.

"SERVANT" DEFAMATION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

At the High Court to-day Justice Newbould and Suhrawardy were engaged in hearing the "Servant" defamation case. This was an appeal preferred by Mr. Promotho Nath Mukherji and Mr Ramendra Nath Ghose, Editor and Printer respectively of the "Servant," a daily English newspaper published in Calcutta who had been convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate of defaming Mr. F. W. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and fined Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 respectively. The case arose out of the publication of a report describing the dispersal of a prohibited meeting. In spite of the Police proclamation prohibiting the meetings the members of the Congress Committee held a meeting on the 19th January last in front of Mr. C. R. Das' house. The Police dispersed the gathering. After the meeting was dissolved it was found that a woman was hit and bleeding. The report published in the "Servant" stated that she was hit by Mr. Kidd and the latter brought the present case.

Mr. Sanyal for the appelants urged that the defence had established the truth of libel by examining several witnesses but most of them were disbelieved because they had been sent to jail for disobeying the Police proclamation. The second part of the defence was that it was published in good faith after taking all possible care and precaution. In support of it the defence examined a High Court Vakil who was present at the "Servant" office when that report reached there and who stated that before publishing it the Editor verified it by taking the statements of several persons. The Magistrate disbelieved the Vakil's evidence because at one time he had been interned. Mr. Sanyal submitted that political offences for which that Vakil has been interned were only supposed offences. Michael Collins and Arthur Griffiths were once regarded as rebels but they came to be high officials of the Irish Free State. Even in India, Lala Harkissen Lal had been appointed a Minister in the Punjab Government.

The hearing is proceeding.

The Madras High Court has rejected the petition of Lance Corporal W. D. Beal of Second Buffs, now stationed in Mesopotamia for divorce from his wife for want of jurisdiction, the Judge observing that even if the decree were granted as prayed for, Mrs. Beal could sue her husband while in England for the restitution of conjugal rights and hence it would be of no use to the petitioner.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"BULL-DOG DRUMMOND."

On Wednesday night last the Courtneidge-Holloway Co. revived "Bull Dog Drummond" which proved so popular at the Excelsior Theatre during their last visit. It is a play with plenty of action and thrills. A well-to-do young ex-army captain, Hugh Drummond, tires of a life of ease and inaction and pines for adventure and excitement. He gets it. In reply to a newspaper advertisement he receives a visit from a distressed but charming young lady who confides in him her suspicions that a gang of criminals are running a bogus nursing home in the pretty little Surrey town where she resides with her uncle, and that they have in their power a patient from whom they are trying to extort money. At first Hugh is sceptical, but he finally consents to assist the lady, Phyllis Benton, who is the sister of his former regimental chum. He soon gets busy, with the result that they both incur the hostility of the gang. After removing Phyllis to the safety of his riverside villa at Goring, Drummond visits the nursing home and surprises the villains forcing their patient, a rich American, to sign a document making over to them a large number of precious stones. With a lucky revolver shot Drummond extinguishes the light and escapes with the patient. Then follows a thrilling series of pursuits, captures, rescues and hand-to-hand encounters, enlivened with frequent pistol shot, until at last we find the master-crook, Carl Petersen, safely in the hands of the police, while our hero and heroine are able to finish their adventures in the only way a play of this sort can end. Mr. Claud Allister made a very fine fearless, devil-may-care Drummond, and who would not be ever ready to render any help to so charming a Phyllis Benton as Miss Leslie Graham portrayed. Mr. W. E. Holloway's "Hiram Travers," the unfortunate drugged and helpless patient, was one of the best parts in the play especially the dramatic signing of the fateful document. Mr. George Zucco was excellent as the rascally bullying master-crook and he was ably supported by Mr. Fred Morgan as "Dr. Lakington," the bland oily proprietor of the nursing home and Miss Cherry Hardy, as "Toma Petersen" the clever fascinating adventuress and supposed daughter of the master-crook. The cast is a large one, most of the company taking part. All worked well together and the play was greatly enjoyed by the large audience. Bull-Dog Drummond is being repeated to-night and to-morrow night.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A quieter tendency prevailed all through the market to-day. In jute section after a weak opening Howrahs and Clives improved but final prices were below the list. A number of contracts in higher priced stocks were put through at rates in favour of buyers. Among non-working mills seller, were noted of, are Nuddea Birla, Craig and Hukumchand. In cotton section Dunbars were hardly mentioned, price may be quoted unchanged. Kesorams had buyers at Rs. 10-4, Agra United were done at Rs. 5-14. In coals there was rather less doing. Best features were Bansra, Burra Dhemo, Chatabar and New Tetturya. Talchers and Barabonis were on offer. In miscellaneous there was very little inquiry. C. P. Cements had buyers at a low rate. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government papers 58 s.l., 6 per cent bonds (1932) 101, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 100-2.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (contributory) 336.

Railway:—Bankura Damudar River Railway 48-8, Hoshairpore Deab Railway 63-12.

Cotton:—Agra United 5-14, Dunbar 285, Kesoram 10-6.

Jute:—Alliance 510, Anglo India 350, Bejamin 5-4, discount, Budge Budge 428, Clive 36, Fort Gloster 705 x.d., Gourepore 683 c.d., Howrah 46-8, Hakumchand (pref) 29 discount, Kamarhatty 556, Kanknarrah 460 s.l., Kelvin 693, Lansdowne 284, New Central 506, Nuddea 49 s. o. l., Reliance 47-6, Waverley 9-12 s.l.

Coal:—Baraboni 17-8, Bansra 11-12, Bhalgora 15-4, Bhulanbararee 41, Bilbera 6-14, Bokaro Ramgurh 43-4, Chatabar 8-4, Gopalichuck 12-10, Kalapahari 30-12, Kuardi 15, New Beerbhum 33-4 n.l., New Manbhum 49-12, Patmohna 9-4, Samla Govindpur 15, Searsole 14-2, Sendra 21-8, Tarcher 5-4, Union 13-4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 3-6 Dacca Electric Supply 15, E. P. Electric 97, Burn and Co. (6 per cent pref) 83, Indian Galvanising 3-8, Hooghly Flour 40-8, Indian Wood Products 7-10, Walford Transport 1-6, Bengal Paper 28-8, Titaghur Paper 10-4, Mathungapore Zemindary 3-6, Assam Sugar Annas 10, Carew and Co. 61, New Savanga Sugar 5, Amluckie Tea 83, Hatikhira Tea 13-8, Tukvar 344.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirtyone thirtytwo pence and demand Bills one shilling four pence.

LAXMI FLOUR MILLS

AGENTS CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Flour at Duncan Road, was held on the 27th instant at the Office of the Luxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., at Duncan Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Manecklal of Messrs. Jusraj Moolji. Many of the flour merchants and manufacturers at Duncan Road were present. Congratulations and good wishes were tendered by the meeting to the Agents of the mill Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co, for resuming the work of the mills. Samples of different kinds of flour and bran of the mill were exhibited and the qualities were highly appreciated. No less than 6,000 bags were purchased by several of the merchants present.

GOVERNOR AT JAMKHANDI.

SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET.

Sir George Lloyd in the course of his speech said:—

I should like also to take this opportunity of appreciating the services of the ruler of the State during the great War. The Chief performed services for the Empire of no small merit and distinguished himself by seizing the opportunity to serve his King Emperor on the Western Front and Mespot. Though the war is now little more than a memory the achievements of those who took part in it can never be forgotten, and this State is fortunate in having for its ruler one who has borne his part in the outside world and who applies the lessons which he has learnt, with wisdom and toleration to the current affairs of the people who have been committed in his charge.

I have watched with interest and satisfaction the genuine interest which you, Chief Saheb, have shown in the progress of your State. It is well known to those of us who have opportunity to judge how hard you have worked in the interests of your people, the ready access which you afford to all classes to ventilate their grievances and the sympathetic assistance and help which is ever extended by you to all those that need it. No ruler can do more and I feel sure that you have your full reward in the affection and loyalty of your people.

Let me once more express on behalf of Lady Lloyd and myself our sincere appreciation of the warm and kindly welcome you have given us all to-day and of that hospitality which is traditional under the auspices of the rulers of Jamkhandi."

Official and Personal.

It is understood the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru will be relieved by his successor on the 2nd January 1923.

Mr. W. J. Keith C.I.E., I.C.S. and the Hon. Mr. Justice Waung Kin, Barrister-at-Law have been appointed members of the Burma Executive Council. (A.P)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The racial analysis of 72 members already elected to the Burmese Legislative Council shows that there are 47 Burmans, 7 Karens 6 Europeans, 3 Chinese, and 1 Zerbadi. The Karens and the Chinese have each won two seats of the general constituences and the Europeans only one. The results of six seats on the general constituencies for the Anglo-Indians are still awaited.—A.P.

Babu Harnarain Prasad, formerly the Managing Director of the Encyclopaedia Directory Company was sentenced by the City Magistrate of Moradabad to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating in respect of some shares which he induced one Mohamed Salem to purchase on employment by the Company as an agent and which were not returned as agreed. The Sessions Judge of Moradabad has upheld the conviction and the sentence. (A.P.)

It is announced that with effect from Nov. 29th the notifications issued in November 1921 under which the Bengal non-co-operation Volunteer Corps and other associations existing in Bengal and having similar objects were declared unlawful within the meaning of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act are withdrawn. (A.P)

The Municipality of Ahmedabad has passed a resolution drawing attention of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Co. towards the urgency of running local trains between Sabarmati and Barejidi to facilitate the expansion of the city and relieve its congestion. (A.P.)

A meeting of the Jamitullulama of Rohilkhand under Molvi Abdul Majid Badanmuni will be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th December.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Seoni, wires under date Nov. 30:—

Maulana Abduljabbhar Khan was released on the 28th instant after having served his full-term of imprisonment of one year It will be remembered that the Maulana Sahib was called upon to furnish security under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code to be of good behaviour in connection with the movement which he refused and was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Legislative Assembly will meet for the cold weather session in Delhi on the 15th January and the Council of State on the 24th. Notices of a number of non-official resolutions have been received, some of them of controversial character. Earliest opportunity will be taken by the Government to deal with the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. Mr. Innes, it is understood, will move that the proposals of the Railway Finance Committee in regard to the separation of railway from general finance be accepted.—(A.P.)

LABOUR AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, delivered a lecture on "Legislatures and Labour" at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. There were hardly two hundred persons present on the occasion.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, mentioned how he had been working for the welfare of the poor.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, in the course of his lecture, said that he would confine his remarks to labour legislation with which the Legislative Councils were concerned. After tracing the course of labour discontent in India, Mr. Kanji referred to the appointment of the Industrial Disputes Committee by the Government of Bombay. It was a surprise to him that the Local Government had not yet carried out the Committee's recommendations and Mr. Kanji thought that Government should lose no time in giving the matter effect to them, especially in view of the Committee's unanimity.

A long address, Mr. Kanji referred to the maternity benefits which some millowners in Bombay had already inaugurated and also mentioned how the Government had refused to ratify the convention adopted by the Geneva Conference regarding the use of opium.

(Continued from Column 6.)

St. There'sa's convent school. A very interesting programme was gone through on both days, in which local amateurs and some leading Bombay artistes took part. The concert proved a great success due to the whole hearted co-operation of the residents of Santa Cruz.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The report of the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill is coming for discussion before the Bombay Sessions of the Legislative Council on the 4th instant. As it is necessary that some important amendments regarding duties of the Boards, external control, literal support from the Provincial Funds, etc., should be embodied in the bill in order to satisfy the growing aspirations of the people. On informal meeting of the members of the Thana District and Taluka Local Boards is going to be held at Palghar (B. B. and C. I. Railway) District Thana, at Mr. Chhotalal Shroff's to-morrow (Saturday) at about 1 p.m. Persons interested in the questions are requested to attend.

THE LATE MR. HARICHAND MANCHHARAM.

The death of Mr. Harichand Manchharam took place on Monday the 27th ultimo. Mr. Marichand Manchharam was Lohar by caste and was an inhabitant of Vishnagar in the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. He came to Bombay at a very early age and by his intelligence and skill started a factory for the manufacture of safes. So to say he was the pioneer in the safe industry of India. He was himself a mechanic and used to manufacture locks and other articles of various descriptions with special devices.

In the said business he accumulated a good fortune and employed the same for the benefit of the members of his caste. Recently he gave away his factory to certain representative members of his caste for the purpose of using the profits thereof for opening a boarding for the students of his caste and for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the members of his caste. He has also directed his executors to pay a sum of Rs. two lakhs for the purpose of having water-works in the town of Vishnagar, his own native-place. He has made certain bequests in favour of charities. He has also set apart the residue of his estate, amongst other things, for the purpose of giving help in the cause of Science and Art.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Red Cross Cricket Tournament: All-India (England) vs. All-India (India), Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 10-30 a.m.

Prize Distribution of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m., Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

Steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of Nov. 16th expected to arrive 10 a.m.

Public lecture by Dr. Tagore on "A Vision of India's History", Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Admission by tickets.

SATURDAY, December 2.

Prof. N. G. Damle's lecture on Psychology at Elphinstone College at 4 p.m.

Red Cross Cricket Tournament: All-India (England) vs. All-India (India), Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 10-30 a.m.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	17 30
Jalantta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Jalantta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 0	21 20
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	18 30	7 00
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	23 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I, (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 15
Express	21 40	7 5

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Nanabhai Luxman is standing as a candidate for Municipal elections in the P. Ward.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer Khiva with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer Malwa with the Mails from Bombay of 25th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

THE BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Students of St. VII B. St. Xavier's High School through Mr. H. D. Sethna Rs. 36.

GOVT. HOUSE RECEPTION.

Owing to the Red Cross Fete being extended until the 20th December the evening Reception at Government House has been postponed until Wednesday the 10th January 1923.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A conversational meeting will take place at the Union Hall Chawpati to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Members are requested to attend.

DR. TAGORE'S TO-DAY'S LECTURE.

Dr. Sir Rabindranath Tagore will deliver a Public Lecture on the "Vision of India's History" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Sir Narayanrao Chandawarkar will preside. Admissions by tickets. The proceeds will go in the Santiniketan University Funds.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are hereby invited for the election of one delegate more to the ensuing Gaya Congress from F Ward. Nominations, duly proposed and seconded, will be received at the office of the Committee up to the 4th instant. Polling will take place at (1) Matunga Office (2) Ghaswala Building, Parel, and (3) Kalachowki Road Office on Thursday the 7th proximo between 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Krishna Building Hornby Road, Fort.

KHADI HAWKING IN BANDRA.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee have arranged a house to house hawking of khadi from 2nd December to 10th December when it is hoped the public will give full response and thus help to carry on the Congress Programme and fulfil the Mahatma's wish.

PROF. DAMLE'S LECTURES ON PSYCHOLOGY.

Prof. N. G. Damle of the Fergusson College will deliver two lectures on Experimental Psychology (Psycho-physics, and Psychometry) on the 2nd and 4th instant at 4 p.m. in the Elphinstone College Sanskrit Class Room No. 48.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The 28th annual social gathering of this Mandal will be held on Sunday (3rd instant) 5 p.m. (B. T.) in Mandal's premises at Sukhadwalla Building Hornby Road, Fort when Mr. Damoder Rowjee Poreche will be congratulated for his long and valuable services rendered to the Mandal and the Community. Members are cordially invited.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a public lecture meeting will be held on (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Society's Lecture Hall, Student's Library and Scientific Society's School for Girls, Shaw-ow Shet's Wadia, Girgaum Road, when Mr. M. M. Powdwal will deliver a lecture on "the 28th year of the Society and our duty." Mr. Yeshwant A. Pitale will preside.

CONCERT AT SANTA CRUZ.

A very successful variety entertainment was held at Willingdon, Santa Cruz, on the 25th and 26th ultimo in aid of the newly-started

(Continued in Column 5.)

PUBLIC LECTURE

BY

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

ON

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AT

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6-15 P.M. (S.T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 1, 1922.

"COMMONSENSE FOR INDIA."

Dyarchy was a desperate leap into the unknown taken by British statesmen to obviate the necessity of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy conceding to Indians the rights and privileges which rightfully belonged to them. But now, as we have seen from the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Lords Peel and Winterton, these politicians appear inclined to make virtue of a necessity and are essaying to make out that what was attempted was only an experiment and that if it does not prove satisfactory to *them*, they will be at liberty to establish a *status quo ante*, regardless of what Indians themselves may have to say in the matter. That was the gist of the ex-Premier's bluster and though Lord Reading has tried to soften the edge thereof, the fact remains that the view entertained by the vast majority of British politicians in power to-day is what was given expression to in the blunt words of Mr. Lloyd George. It may safely be said that such is also the view of the bulk of Anglo-Indian officialdom in this country, in whatever sugar-coating they may camouflage this view for the sake of political "decencies". Even Lord Reading, with all his complacent phraseology, could not hide the fact that he concurred in the Lloyd Georgian view of the Indian "Reforms" and that he saw nothing in such a view for Indians to get alarmed at. Since the ex-Premier uttered his threat, we have not seen a single official pronouncement, whether in England or India, which did not seek, directly or indirectly, to uphold this view.

Lord Meston is not, strictly speaking, a "Die-hard" and is considered by many of his Indian friends and admirers as an enlightened and liberal politician, at least as regards Indian problems. But what is his conception of the Indian "Reforms"? In the current number of "The Contemporary Review" he gives what he characterises as the "commonsense" view of the matter. He writes, " . . . the instalment of progress which has now been granted depends for its existence or otherwise—and no simulated indignation can obscure the fact—on the degree of cooperation received from those who claim to represent the people." Of course, Lord Meston justifies this view by reference to the statutory provision which contemplates the periodical revision of the constitution in the light of experience. But Lord Meston is quite alive to the fact that the "cooperation" so essential to the "success" of the "experiment" has not been forthcoming in the abundant measure hoped for. Hence, he is compelled to observe ruefully: "Any cordiality in cooperation is impossible while the present attitude of mistrust is maintained." Lord Meston, doubtless, means here the mistrust which Indians entertain towards the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. But mistrust does not breed of itself. If his lordship would reflect more deeply, he would find that this Indian mistrust is but the reflection of the mistrust with which the bureaucracy and a section of British politicians regard Indians and which has destroyed whatever merit or graciousness there might have been in the "gift" of the "Reforms." This mistrust, as every honest man knows, has its genesis in the self-regarding attitude of the ruling caste in this country and of its counterpart and supporters in Great Britain. Let Lord Meston reflect also on the "mistrust" of British statesmen in Ireland and Egypt. "Mistrust" and lack of "cooperation" in Ireland did not prevent Irishmen coming by their just rights or Englishmen yielding them. Why then should Lord Meston and politicians of his type continue to harp on the "experimental" character of the "Reforms" and for ever dangle the Democles' sword over the head of Indians by saying that unless they "cooperate" to make the experiment a "success", there will be an end of liberty for Indians?

Lord Meston appears to believe that the Gordian knot of the Indian problem has been cut by Dyarchy, but the experience of a year and a half has falsified the hopes of even the most optimistic among the Moderate Indian politicians. Let Messrs. Jamnadas and Sheshagiri Iyer vouch for the truth. Let the Ministers say whether their fond dreams have been realised or are likely to be realised in the near future unless some drastic changes are introduced in the unworkable Dyarchical constitution. Most of the Ministers are feeling like Othello—with their occupation gone. Here is a wail—not from any Indian quarter, but from the "Madras Mail", regarding the prospect in the Southern Presidency:—

> "Works of public utility are held up, schemes of sanitation, and plans for the improvement of public health and the development of industries are delayed, and the progress of education is arrested. Starving schools appeal in vain for funds. Students knock at the gates of colleges in vain—there is no room for them within their walls—and they are compelled to accept the limited education which a school gives because funds to convert the school into a college are not available."

Is not the plight of Madras the plight of each and every province in India? The Madras journal attributes the conditions to the "iniquitous impost" levied on Madras under the present scheme of provincial contributions. But the root of the evil lies deeper and extends to all the provinces, for there too conditions are more or less similar. The entire constitution is rotten and hence the whole body suffers. Lord Meston, instead of trying to probe the evil to its depths, merely suggests an external readjustment. He pins his faith to the present experiment and appeals to both the parties to "carry on" regardless of its inherent defects. He is decidedly against giving any encouragement to "the clamour for the revision of the Constitution before it has passed the probation which Parliament prescribed for it." He opines that subjects like education, prevention of malaria and the development of industries, "are precisely the subjects which are most securely in the portfolios of the new Ministers." But, the true plight of the Ministers has been described above. What remains, then, of the "experiment" of which to make a success? Lord Meston and persons of his way of thinking would do well to disabuse themselves of the false ideas they have as to fitness of Indians to govern themselves. Let them clear *their* minds first of the mistrust of Indians and all things will appear in their true proportion. It is not India who needs "Commonsense", but her mentors. And the "Commonsense" view about the Indian problem is that the Indian people must be left to manage their own affairs, for no sensible man or nation allows his or its affairs to be managed by others.

MINISTERS AND THEIR CRIMES.

The death sentences on the Greek ex-Ministers and Commander-in-Chief were, according to Reuter, anticipated in view of the strength of public feeling and the extreme militarist complexion of the new administration, but the swiftness with which they were carried out has caused surprise and horror in London and Paris. The British Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Greece as a protest against "the uncivilised procedure of the present Greek administration in executing its predecessors" and the British Press has expressed strong views on the sentences. The "Evening News," for instance, wrote before the sentences were carried out: "If the executions take place, Britain will feel that the Greeks have disgraced themselves." Instances of high-placed men being brought to book for their misdeeds are unfortunately so rare now-a-days that it is no wonder that the Greek sentences and executions have shocked many people and there is the likelihood of the enormity of the guilt of the condemned ex-Ministers being lost sight of. In a statement giving reasons for the sentences on ex-Ministers and others, the Court Martial, in effect, declares that the defendants knowingly concealed from the people the danger entailed by the return of Constantine, and although Greece was departing from her alliances they decided to do their utmost to consolidate the Throne of Constantine in order to retain office under his aegis. "They stifled, by terroristic methods, all signs of public opinion contrary to them, and finally brought about the defeat in Asia Minor. Instead of urging upon Constantine the necessity of abdication they arranged, with General Hadjianestis, the pretended offensive against Constantinople, which he undertook, and, in consequence, brought about the enemy's offensive and the collapse of the Greek front in Asia Minor, thus, deliberately delivering to the enemy large portions of the army." The defendants, the statement concludes, were, therefore, convicted of conspiring to commit an act of high treason as defined by several articles in the military and penal codes. Granting that the guilt of the ex-Ministers has been proved—and there is little doubt about it—there is no reason why the high positions occupied by the guilty should excuse them from the liability to the extreme penalty provided by the law, having regard to the fact that their crimes involved loss of life to thousands of men and misery to many thousands more men, women and children. Statesmen and politicians, who play with the destinies of nations, not seldom for the private ends of individuals and groups, and by their actions and policies spread misery and ruin in millions of homes, need to be reminded that they do so at their own peril. The Greek ex-Ministers are not the only men in authority in Europe and elsewhere, who have deserved to be brought to trial before a duly accredited tribunal of the people for their actions. The responsibility of statesmen and men in authority is a great public trust and the people, from whom they derive the authority, have a right to call them to account. But the very nature of the responsibility demands that, to prevent miscarriage of justice, greater safeguards than are taken in the trial of ordinary men for ordinary crimes should be taken in bringing home the crimes of statesmen and men in authority. It may be open to question whether the Greek ex-Ministers and others were given proper trial or were tried by the proper tribunal, but the swiftness with which the executions were carried out, though it may, to some extent, be justified by the natural resentment at outside interference in the internal affairs of Greece, cannot be excused on the ground of humanity and abstract justice. The Greek Government is entitled to resent foreign interference with the country's affairs. But every Government owes moral responsibility to world opinion. And world opinion has to be satisfied that the guilt of the ex-Ministers has been proved to the full satisfaction of the people of Greece and that every facility was given to the condemned men to appeal to the highest tribunal of their countrymen.

Notes of the Day

Mr. C. R. Das on Khaddar.

On the last day of the Khilafat Conference, held last week in Calcutta, Mr. C. R. Das, being invited to address the audience, once again tried to justify the position he has taken in regard to entry into the Councils. We have already refuted some of the arguments adduced by him on former occasions in support of his contention that seeking admission to the Councils will not be a violation of the principle of Non-co-operation to which the nation is committed. At the Khilafat Conference, however, Mr. Das went a step further than before by openly expressing the low estimate he has of Khaddar in the struggle for Swaraj. He observed:

> "Did they honestly believe that they would get their freedom or Swaraj by simply weaving Khaddar or spinning thread? He supported this Khaddar movement with all the forces that he was capable of because he always believed in the words of the Mahatma that Khaddar was the symbol of their freedom. Not that Khaddar itself would give them Swaraj. When they thought of Khaddar, when they span or wove Khaddar they felt that they were free men. It was that freedom-awakening symbol which they worshipped in the name of Khaddar. If they gave up all their activities, if they simply lay down in a state of sleep and wove and spun and did nothing more did they were ship this symbol, did they not make a fetish of it? Did they really believe that if they did not do anything else they would get Swaraj?"

The Mahatma's Vision.

We are sorry to observe that Mr. Das does not appear to us to have grasped the real significance of Khaddar as conceived and preached by Mahatma Gandhi. Khaddar is, indeed, as Mr. Das observes, the symbol of India's freedom. But does Mahatma Gandhi expect his countrymen to hug this symbol to their bosoms for its own sake or for the sake of something more vital? Mr. Das in his speech above seems to suggest that the Mahatmaji inculcated the spinning of yarn and the wearing of Khaddar merely for its transcendental symbolism just as an orthodox Hindu would insist on the wearing of the sacred thread or a Zoroastrian would insist on the wearing of the *kusti*, for every aspirant to religious merit. But the vision of the Mahatma went beyond such narrow orthodoxy. He inculcated the use of Khaddar not merely for the sake of its symbolism, but because khaddar meant a very great and very real advance towards the Freedom which the nation wants to achieve. He conceived Khaddar as real and effective an instrument of freedom as, say, a life-belt thrown at a man drowning in the sea. The country, economically and politically speaking, is like the man in the sea, gradually sinking to death through foreign capitalistic exploitation. Khaddar, as the Mahatma has shown, is the easiest means within the reach of this illiterate and poverty-stricken nation, to attain economic, and, through it, political salvation. Make use of it and like the drowning man with the life-belt, the nation would be on the sure way to freedom. The life-belt, too, is a symbol of freedom, but the Mahatma would not ask the drowning man to hug it to his bosom merely for its symbolism! The Mahatmaji asked his countrymen to wear khaddar not merely for its so-called symbolism but because it meant a real and supreme step towards self-help and freedom. That is why he said "Give me Khadi and I will give you Swaraj." If giving up doubt and vain talk his countrymen will only set themselves in right earnest to the task of clothing the nation in Khaddar and achieving economic freedom thereby, we shall certainly not have to wait for 30 years or even, a decade to achieve Swaraj.

The O'Donnell Circular.

With a Conservative Ministry in office Lord Sydenham and his coterie of Anglo-Indian "Die-hards" have no difficulty in securing their object. Lord Peel's all too willing readiness to fall in a line with suggestions emanating from this coterie and to make amends for the "lapses" of his predecessor is becoming evident even to the meanest understanding. His latest apologetic statement regarding the O'Donnell circular must fill even the most faint-hearted of the "Die-hards" with bright hopes for the future of their Civilian proteges. Lord Sydenham's anxiety to reopen the question of the pay, prospects and status of the "Heaven-born" is only too apparent and he has sought the excuse of the circular to achieve his object. Lord Peel, while seemingly unwilling to commit himself to the appointment of a commission, has all but agreed to such a step. The suggestion that the status and emoluments of the Service required further revision must sound preposterous after the recent extravagant and unjustifiable improvements in the salaries and prospects of the Services, not to speak of the scheme of proportionate pensions. The hue and cry sought to be raised afresh is selfish and insincere in the extreme. Lord Peel, if he has any sense of proportion and public decencies, ought to turn a deaf ear to such blatant clamour. But it is futile to expect that he will do so.

Towards Solution.

Though without a closer scrutiny of the scheme of control of Gurdwaras and shrines drafted by the Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth it is impossible to declare whether it is likely to be acceptable to the various parties affected, there is no gainsaying the necessity of an immediate *rapprochement* between the Sikh and Hindu communities claiming the control of these shrines. The Shankaracharya, both by the catholicity of his views and his unquestioned patriotism, is fitted to undertake the role of a mediator between the rival parties and we wish him every success in his mission. The last thing the followers of Shri Guru Nanak, be they Hindu or Sikh, should do would be to promote feuds among themselves. They should give and take like "Gurubhais." They should not forget that in unity and brotherhood lies their strength and in disunion and discord their weakness and ruin. Whatever differences there may be, they ought to be amicably settled by mutual discussion and concession.

Mr. Saklatvala's Manifesto.

The following manifesto issued by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., to the electors of North Battersea, will be read with interest:—

> "I do know where I am, though Mr. Bonar Law does not. After our folly in the 1918 Election you all do know where you are to-day and where you want to be! Our gullibility in December, 1918, has shut down workshops to a million and a half honest British workers, with degrading cuts in wages to four million others. Our Tory-Liberal rulers have devastated three-fourths of Europe, and have antagonised practically the whole of Asia, and wonder why we are workless. If elected, I pledge myself to the fullest extent to support the well-known programme of the Labour Party. Do not listen to the cry of "Wolf, Wolf", against the Capital levy. Large banking accounts in the name of wealthy persons or Corporations, built on the strength of the War debt, really represent unscrupulous profiteering out of the nation's need during the War. On this debt the nation is called upon to pay £340,000,000 yearly. We are asked to saddle posterity with this unbearable burden, not because we have them any new houses, schools or hospitals, but because our rulers from 1914-1922 unscrupulously allowed a few contractors and merchants to use the War as a grand opportunity and medium for making exorbitant profits. This surely is not an honourable deed. Such national loans are starving industries, and while the unemployed workers receive no wages, the interest on War loans of the rich continues. We are all paying this £340,000,000, or £8 per head, man, woman and child, in the shape of high taxes and high prices of food, clothing, rents, railway travelling, postages, etc. The Labour Party is determined to alter this. What is this talk about driving away Capital from the country? Selfish rich people refuse to share the burden of the nation in proportion to their surplus wealth, are threatening to take their Capital abroad, and are blaming the Labour Party for their action! This attitude justifies the claim of Labour to place all Capital under national control, so that it may not be permitted by the nation to go abroad, to the detriment of workers at home, in search of cheap Labour and bigger dividends in other parts of the world. In the two years 1920-1021, for instance, £280,000,000 were invested in new concerns in India out of the huge war fortunes made in the British Empire, against the highest figure of £12,000,000 in any pre-war year. The individual British owners of Capital in the jute industry have opened 76 jute mills in India (of which 98 per cent. are under British control), in order to earn 100 per cent. to 400 per cent. dividends out of the toil of the enslaved cheap Indian Labour (paid 14 to 38 per month), and they have shut down the jute mills in Dundee. Similar instances of British Capitalist rivalry against home industries can be quoted from authentic records. Capital under individual control of British magnates is going out to South America, to India, to China, to Africa, and even to Spitzbergen, in search of higher profits and lower-standards of Labour. Those who talk of confiscation of the rich man's property by the Labour Party are the very persons who, by enforcing unemployment, have driven millions of workers to the Pawnshop, and, in consequence, had all their past savings confiscated."

False Alarums.

The manifesto proceeds:—

> "From 1906 to 1914 the Liberals were in power, and after completely and wickedly mismanaging our international affairs by secret intrigues and through commercial rivalries, they told us in August, 1914, that they had created a condition which, in their own words, made War inevitable. Human beings were led to destroy human life on a larger scale than the wild beasts of the forest are ever known to have done. Then, in 1918, the Tories, assisted by Liberals, promised us universal peace. They pitched this country twice on the battle-front, once, against Russia, and then against Turkey, without the slightest regard for the constitutional voice of the people, till Labour rose equal to the occasion, and twice declared that the wishes of the masses to stop the War should prevail, and Labour's voice did prevail. They gave to Ireland a peace perched on bayonets; they practised towards the Egyptians a deception of the most flagrant type; they gave to India the massacres of Amritsar, and have locked up thousands of innocent men and women in British gaols. The freedom of these countries becomes necessary in the interests of the working classes of Great Britain, who have to depend in the future upon the raw materials and food-stuffs from these countries, which can only be obtained by a free and friendly interchange, without the interference of Imperial militarism. They talk of the Class War at home, and they charge Labour with a desire to foment Class War. While artificial classes exist it is beyond human power to stop Class War, and we have to-day, as we always had, the perpetual Class War in our midst. The victorious few are compelling the many millions to live in indiscribable slums, on insufficient or unhealthy food, and to be ill-clad, when we all know the need of the human body. Labour is out to stop this Class War, by the effective method of eradicating this class distinction. If we demand full Trade Union maintenance for the innocent unemployed, there is an outcry of "Bolshevism." All high State officials, as Lord Chancellors, Privy Counsillors, Cabinet Ministers, and also Directors of private companies are not paid by the time clock. They serve Society whenever they are called upon to do so, and they do what they please with their whole time whenever they are not required by the Society to give any services, yet all the while they get their full maintenance wages. The selfish Society that devised Dividend Equalisation Funds are now revolting against any system of Wage Equalisation Funds which could support the unemployed. The root cause of many social evils of the unfortunate girls and juvenile offenders is economic environment, and rarely moral depravity. Beware of arguments used against nationalisation as carried out by bureaucratic officials, who are of the class pledged to prove its failure, and who treat nationalisation as an opportunity to favour contractors and profiteers. A genuine non-capitalist scheme of nationalisation will give full benefits to workers and consumers. In spite of desperate and ludicrous efforts on the part of Liberals and Tories alike to split the working class movement into hostile fragments, the Labour Party is to-day the only Party in Great Britain that stands solidly together."

EGYPT

SARWAT PASHA'S MINISTRY RESIGNS

PRO-ZAGHLULIST TO FORM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Cairo.—The Sarwat Pasha Ministry has resigned as a result of the hostility of the Opposition who desire the formation of a new Ministry to bring to a head, questions such as the abolition of martial law and the Egyptian sovereignty of Sudan.

LATER.

Sarwat's resignation was apparently due to differences with King Fuad who recently openly manifested Zaglulist sympathies. The King will probably summon Tewfik Nessim Pasha, the ex-Premier, to form a Cabinet. It is believed that he will be supported by the Zaglulists.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Cairo.—It is announced that the resignation of Sarwat Pasha is not connected with any question between Sarwat Pasha and Lord Allenby.

FRANCE AND REPARATIONS.

CABINET CONSIDERS ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—Stringent coercive measures against Germany with a view to enforcing the reparations were considered to-day by the Cabinet presided over by M. Millerand and Marshal Foch and Bartou, president of the Reparations Commission, were present to the meeting. The schemes considered were the "alteration" of the Franco-German border by the further ocupation of the Rhenish territories at Essen and Bochum and the occupation of two-thirds of the Ruhr in order to guarantee the due deliveries of coal and coke for French industries. These measures are contemplated in the event of a failure to secure an adequate Reparations settlement at the coming Brussels conference.

LONDON PERTURBED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The uneasiness, which was caused in London by the deliberations at the Elysee was not alloyed by the French official description of the Paris newspaper statements on the subject as inaccurate. Reuter's Paris Correspondent wires that the "Petit Parisien" to-day publishes an account of proceedings and says that under the direction of Marshal Foch they were merely confined to discussion and that no decisions are likely to be taken at present. The conversations turned on the measures that France may recommend to the Allies as regards Germany when the moratorium comes up for examination. The meeting considered Marshal Foch's report as regards the possible occupation of the Ruhr, and also the economic proposals submitted by the engineering expert. Marshall Foch decided that the latter required further threshing out. The "Petit Parisien" declares that France would not dream of taking the least step without previously consulting the Allies either at Brussels or elsewhere.

PROJECTED MEETING OF ALLIED PREMIERS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris.—It is reported that both Sgr. Mussolini and M. Poincare are willing to go to London next week to confer with Mr Bonar Law as a priliminary to the Brussels Conference. It is expected that the Belgian Premier will also attend the projected meeting of the Allied Premiers

NEW LIGHT ON THE GREAT WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

That sufficient credit was not given to Marshal Haig and his subordinate commanders for their share in overthrowing Germany, is the main contention of a book just published, called "Sir Douglas Haig's Command, 1915-18." It is written by Mr. George A. B. Dewar assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Boraston. According to the book, Marshal Haig was the author of the idea of appointing Marshal Foch generalissimo. It suggests that the British Intelligence Service in France was much better than the French and cites as an example that the French were convinced that the great German attack of 1918 would be delivered against themselves and according to the book that was the reason why the French came so slowly to assist General Gough's army. The authors assert that the victorious Allied counter-attack which ended the war was planned by Marshal Haig, not Marshal Foch, and that the British Cabinet discouraged Marshal Haig in this attack on the ground that they were losing too many men and then threatened him with dismissal, if he failed.

MARCONI'S NEW DIRECTOR.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Kellaway, the late Postmaster-General, has been appointed a director of Marconi Company.

CABLE ITEM

Marseilles.—A fire in a shed on the mole near Cape Pinede destroyed 4,000 bags of copra and considerably damaged the P. & O. steamer "Khyber". Damage to merchandise alone is estimated to exceed six hundred thousand francs.

GREEK EXECUTIONS

ACTION CONDEMNED

BRITAIN BREAKS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is understood that the Cabinet this morning discussed the position created by the Greek executions. The British Minister, Mr. Lindley, will call at Lausanne *en route* for London from Athens and will see Lord Curzon. The British view is that the Greek Government's barbarous action will lower the Greek prestige tremendousiy all over the world as well as at Lausanne. It is, however, declared that it will not interefere with the inter-Allied decisions already taken at the Peace Conference.

MR. BONAR LAW DEFENDS GOVERNMENT ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law was bombarded with questions from the Labour benches with regard to the withdrawal of Mr. Lindley from Athens. The Premier, replying, justified the withdrawal on the ground that the executions were not the work of the Government but of the revolutionary committee. The Government had threatened to withdraw Mr. Lindley with a view to preventing the barbarous act. Now that the executions had occurred he would be greatly surprised if a great body of public opinion did not support the Government. Capt. Wedgwood-Benn and Mr. Noel Buxton drew attention to the reports that the British ministers had encouraged the executed ministers and had dissuaded M. Gounaris from withdrawing the Greek armies from the advanced positions in Asia Minor in order to avoid a disaster. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he had no information on that matter.

"BRUTAL AND MEDIAEVAL."

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Greek executions are unanimously condemned by this morning's newspapers as outrageous, brutal and mediaeval, though the papers are of divided opinion as regards the wisdom of severing the relations between Britain and Greece.

COURT MARTIAL'S UNANIMITY.

A message from Athens says that the decisions of he Court Martial were unanimous.

General Hadjianestis and five ex-Ministers were shot five hours after the sentence had been pronounced. General Hadjianestis was solemnly degraded. His badges of rank were cut from his uniform and his sword was broken. The Holy Communion was administered. All the bodies were subsequently taken to the cemetery and handed over to the relatives of the deceased. The British Minister continued his efforts to secure clemency to the last. Last night he visited the Foreign Office twice, and in the middle of night went to see the chief of the revolutionary party, Plastiras.

HEAD OF BRITISH NAVAL MISSION DEPARTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Athens.—The first Secretary of the British Legation remains to carry on the administrative work. The Newspapers state that theHead of the British Naval Mission is departing and leaving a Deputy.

FRANCE TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is stated that the French Government will not recall its Minister in Athens.

U. S. POSTPONES FORMAL RECOGNITION.

Washington.—Beyond indefinitely postponing the formal recognition of the present Athens Government, American action in connection with the Greek executions is not likely, owing to U. S. A. activities with regard to the Near East refugees. Mr. Caffery, the American Charge d'Affaires at Athens, personally appealed on behalf of the victims prior to the carrying out of the sentences.

OPINION IN PARIS.

Paris.—The papers declare that the chief culprit Constantine has been allowed to depart with impunity. They believe that serious consequences will follow the tension between Greece and Britain.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

PRISONER IN HANDS OF MILITARY EXTREMISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris.—A report from Belgrode states that the King of Greece, after making unsuccessful efforts to prevent the executions expressed a desire to leave the country The Greek Government, however, are keeping him a prisoner inside the palace.

KIPLING LEAVES NURSING HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who underwent an operation on 15th November, has recovered sufficiently to leave the nursing home.

THE ATHENIAN TRAGEDY.

BRITISH INTERVENTION AVAILETH NOUGHT.

SERIOUS BLOW TO BRITISH PRESTIGE

PITIFUL GREEK PLIGHT.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 29, 4-55 p.m.

Information was received here from Athens announcing the execution of the Cabinet Ministers including M. Gounaris and the late Commander-in-Chief Hadjianestis in spite of the energetic intervention of the British Minister, who immediately leaves the Greek capital with the Legation staff. Everybody is asking everybody else as to what would be the position of the Greek delegation at Lausanne now. After the ex-Sultan Wahid-ed-din was obliged to abandon his throne we now see M. Gounaris and five of his colleague's paying with their lives for valuable services rendered to England at the expense of their country's interests. Over and above the possible reprecussion on the Conference itself, this news will certainly deliver a serious blow to British prestige already diminishing. It is public property that on the morrow of the Greek elections, Mr. Lloyd George despatched Admiral Kerr to Lucerne to tell the ex-King Constantine that England would consent to his return to Athens on condition of his continuing the miserable Anatolian campaign. The adoption of this policy at the dictation of London has been the prime cause of the Athenian tragedy.

TURKEY'S PUBLIC DEBT.

TUSSLE BETWEEN ISMET AND VENIZELOS.

LAUSANNE, Nov. 29, 3-30 p.m.

The economic and nancial Sub-Committee in the meeting held on Tuesday evening considered the question of the repartition of the Ottoman Public Debt and reimbursement of the expenses of the Allied occupation. Ismet Pasha urged that present Turkey being only a small part of the former Ottoman Empire was willing to take up its proportional part and desired that that proportional part should be determined within a short period. He expressed his astonishment and remarked that the demand for the cost of the occupation, which was itself an art of violence and an infraction of the Modres Armistice to boot, it would be more logical for Turkey to demand reparation for damages than to pay the cost of the occupation. Ismet has incidentally made a long exposure of Greek devastations in Anatolia justifying indemnification of Turkey.

MISSION OF GREECE.

M. Venizelos objected to the participation of Greece in the Ottoman Public Debt, saying that loans contracted by the Empire have never been used for the advantage of the provinces annexed by Greece. He admitted that during the retreat of the Greek army, they burnt down some villages but it was then a military necessity, and that Greece could not be responsible for the devastations committed by the local populations, for the disorganisation of a routed army prevented them from taking necessary measures against excesses. He admitted that since June 1921 the Entente Powers had declared that Greece worked on her own responsibility but upto that date the Greek army only carried out the mssion entrusted to Greece by the Entente, so much so that Greece would be right in claiming indemnity for expenditure incurred by her before June 1921, but knowing the precarious state of the Turkish finances, he did not make any claim on that account. But he added by way of reciprocity that in view of the Greek financial straits, he proposed the annulment of all demands of a like kind. Ismet Pasha took up the assertion of Venizelos concerning devastation and observed that the services organised for destruction had continued their work even after the flight of the Greek army, whose disorganisation could not possibly constitute an extenuating circumstance. Several Greek officers having given orders and directly participated in the devastations are at present prisoners.

YUGO-SLAVIA BEARS A HAND.

M. Ninitchitch declared that he was ready to accept on behalf of Jugo-Slavia, participation in the Ottoman Public Debt, and remarked that the world, thirsting for peace as it is, it was necessary to keep aside all other questions, which could be conveniently left over for future settlement. M. Ninitchitch's words reflect the mentality of the Entente Powers, who desire to the conclusion of peace without a definite solution of the different questions vital to Turkey, which would be discussed later on after the demobilisation of the Nationalist forces. For ten days during which the negotiations and pourparlers were being carried on, every thing was in suspense, and one wonders why the Conference was at all convoked.

ON THE QUI VIVE.

ITALY THE VITAL FACTOR.

LAUSANNE, Nov. 29, 4-55 p.m.

Before sending the reply to the Russian delegation, the representatives of the invited Powers are waiting for the views of Signor Mussolini who had declared that he was in favour of the full effective participation of Russia in the work of the Conference. The reply from Rome is expected his evening.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS PARTIAL DEMILITARISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lausanne.—The first Commission, after a long debate, has adopted the report of the Sub-Commission providing for a partial demilitarisation of the Southern Aegean islands. The Turks are making a reservation in favour of complete demilitarisation. The question of the four Northern Islands will be discussed with the whole question of the Straits.

CURZON IN REASONABLE MOOD.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lausanne.—Before the Commission on the Territorial and Military questions, Marquess Curzon said that he regarded the Sub-commission's proposals for the demilitarisation of the Southern Aegean Islands as reasonable; but he was in favour of the Turkish contention that the question of other islands should be referred to the general discussion of the Straits.

With regard to the question of sovereignty, Lord Curzon did not agree that it should be necessarily discussed together with the question of the Straits as the sovereignty question was political and the Straits question was a Naval and Military problem.

COMMISSION ABRUPTLY ENDED

LONDON, Nov. 29

Lausanne.—The sitting of the Territ. and Military Sub-Commission ended abruptly to-day when the Greek proposal for the demilitarisation of the Anatolian coast lins in addition to the Aegean Islands provoked the opposition of the Turks who refused to continue the discussion without the participation of the neighbouring states. Presumably they were alluding to Russia.

VENIZELOS ABSENTS FROM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lausanne.—It is significant that M Venizelos to-day was absent from the Conference. The Turks' attitude has stiffened since the arrival of the Russians.

It is understood that the Allies have decided to adhere to the decision to admit the Russians only to the discussions of the questions in which they are directly interested.

TROUBLE IN WEST THRACE.

ORIENT EXPRESS DERAILED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

There are signs of trouble brewing West Thrace. Turkish reports of a simultaneous revolt in three places have unt now been largely discredited, but the fao that the new Orient Express has been derailed between Adrianople and Luleburgas points to serious disturbances.

INVITATION TO EGYPTIAN GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Cairo.—The French and Italian Governments have associated themselves with Britain in inviting the Egyptian Government to send an official delegation to Lausanne to represent its views when the position of Egypt is discussed.

BRITAIN DOES NOT RECOGNISE THE NEW CALIPH.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Constantinople.—The visit of the Acting High-Commissoner for Britain, Mr. Neville Henderson, to the Caliph, was purely a personal one and does not imply British recognition of the new Caliph at all.

PALESTINE MANDATE.

BIRKENHEAD'S GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 29

In the House of Lords to-day, replying to Lord Birkenhead, who contended that the new Government would be unwise if it rashly and hurriedly declined the Palestine mandate, Lord Salisbury stated that Government would not take any decision without considering all the questions involved. He deprecated the hypothetical attacks before the Government had announced its decisions.

JAPANESE BANK FAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

New York.—A Tokio message announces that the Osaka Nippon Sekiden Ginko Bank has suspended payment.

CALCUTTA ENDANGERED

SILTING UP OF THE BIDYADHARI

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

An important announcement regarding the rapid silting up of the Bidyadhari River and the grave danger that would ensue to the city if dredging operations were not taken in hand immediately was made by Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation at a meeting of the Corporation to-day. He said that his attention had been called to the matter on a previous day by Mr. Coats, Chief Engineer to the Corporation who stated that final stages in the decay of the river had commenced and that they were as rapid as consumption in a human being. If they were not immediately arrested Calcutta would become a land locked in about a year's time or two years at the utmost. He added; "If this is allowed to happen, there will be no outlet for either sewage or storm-water of the city—a state of affairs too horrible to imagine. Time for deliberation has passed; something must be done immediately. There is no time to put in a complete final scheme which would take four or five years to construct even if sanctioned. Now the only thing to do is to commence dredging operations at once. These dredging operations will only prolong the life of the river for a very limited period during which period of halt a final disposal scheme will have to be devised and carried." The Chairman, also, read a letter from Mr. Huntingford, Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal addressed to him as Chairman which stated, "the Bidyadhari which has been silting up with greater and greater rapidity for some years has now come to such a state that in a year or two it must cease to be a drain for Calcutta sewage and storm-water. Last year the state of things after the heavy rain was very bad, but this year it will be very much worse if nothing is done immediately. Drainage will be practically impossible in the following year. As decided at the last committee meeting a dredger has been brought up the Bidyadhari and is ready to work, but there are no funds to work it with. Funds cannot be provided for and no work can be done with the result that Calcutta will soon become uninhabitable. The estimate for this year is six lakhs of rupees and total for this year and next is ten and a half lakhs of rupees for dredging ony. Unless the river is dredged by next June, it will be too late. During the discussion which ensued it was stated that the Committee appointed by the Corporation about three months ago to investigate the matter was waiting for the report of the Government Committee which had, also, been appointed. It was urged that the Corporation had nothing to do with the report of the Government Committee and should proceed with its own investigations. The Chairman pointed out that the Government committee consisted of six experts whereas the Corporation had only one. He did not consider that the Corporation was competent to consider every matter without outside aid but in view of the information now received they would have to work. He thought, however, that the Corporation should only pay a fourth of the cost. It was eventually agreed to refer the matter to the Corporation Committee.

CANADA AND EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Canadian Premier recently announced that Canada's participation in the British Empire Exhibition depended on a solution, satisfactory to the High Commissioner Larkin, of matters the subject recent controversy. Mr. Larkin to-day consented to the publication of a reassuring letter he had received from the Chairman of the Management Committee, emphasising that the Council's policy since the inception of the Exhibition has been to use Empire products and that the only departure from this policy has been an urgent purchase of £1000 worth of Balti timber to prevent the stoppage of work on the stadium out of a total sum of £350,000 expended on the construction of the exhibition. The Chairman concluded by expressing the deep distress of himself and his colleagues at the misrepresentations published concerning the management.

IRISH CONSTITUTION.

ADOPTED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Irish Bills were passed for the third time unanimously in the Commons to-day and for the first time in Lords.

NEW EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Nov. 29.

According to the "Evening Standard", Mr. Geoffrey Dawson will shortly be reappointed Editor of the "Times."

CHINA'S NEW PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Peking.—A presidential mandate accepts the resignation of the Wang Chung Hui Cabinet and appoints Yang Tah Hsieh as Acting Premier and Minister for Finance, and C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

VAST SCHEMES CONTEMPLATED.

BOMBAY 15 YEARS HENCE.

The Eighth Meeting of the Bombay Engineering Congress came off on Thursday morning in the Board Room of the G. I. P. Railway Office, Victoria Terminus, Mr. R. V. Symons, presiding. There were about one hundred Engineers from the various parts of the country present on the occasion

RAILWAYS SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The president in the course of his address, dwelt on the Bombay Development Scheme, which he described as "the first in order of importance" among the Engineering works in the Bombay Presidency, and referred to the co-ordination and co-operation of the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust with the Development Directorate.

He then emphasised the position and responsibilities of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways in relation to these vast schemes for suburban expansion and development. "Adequate transport facilities and a fast and frequent train service" he continued, "are the backbone of many of the schemes. The Railways are keeping pace. They have indeed been leading the way. The G. I. P. have quadrupled their tracks between Byculla and Kalyan at a cost of 157 lakhs of rupees, to say nothing of a further 28 lakhs spent, on the construction of road, overbridges, road diversions, and subways. A scheme for remodelling the section between Victoria Terminus and Byculla, which will cost about 140 lakhs, and which might have been completed by this if it had not been for the war and resulting difficulties of funds and material, has been commenced. It provides for an imposing annexe to the Victoria Terminus with fitting conveniences and comforts, including waiting rooms, for passengers. There will be 12 platforms instead of the 7 now existing."

The President then referred to the Harbour Branch extension, costing Rs. 98 lakhs and continued:—

The quadrupling of the B. B. & C. I. Railway between Bandra and Grant Road, and the new terminal station at Grant Road are being pushed on with. Such are the contributions of the Railways towards the expansion and Development of Bombay and the suburbs. Besides these the Bombay Development Directorate and constructing an independent Railway of their own to connect Salsette and Trombay with one another with the G. I. P. Railway at Kurla, and yet another railway in Trombay towards and Pier Pau, in extending the municipal siding which connects with the G. I. P. at Kurla.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

But the most important contribution of all will be the electrification of the Railways to which Government sanction has now been accorded. A few remarks on this subject may not be uninteresting. The question of operating the suburban services of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways by electric traction first came under consideration as far back as 1904; but no definite move was made until 1912. In that year Mr. Merz, of Messrs. Merz and McLellan, Consulting Engineers, London, came out to India to examine the feasibility and economics of operating the suburban sections of the Bombay Railways and the Ghat sections of the G. I. P Railway by electric traction. Messrs. Merz & McLellan submitted a report on the electrification of the Suburban Sections in October 1913. The Sections between Kalyan and Igatpuri and between Kalyan and Poona including the Thull and Bhore Ghat inclines were dealt with later.

They demstrated the financial soundness of the policy for a scheme of electrification embracing eventually the suburban tracks and the sections between Kalyan and Igatpuri and between Kalyan and Poona including the Ghats. They recommended the overhead direct current system as the system of electrification to be adopted, on the grounds that it allows of uniformity both as regards traction and power supply. They suggested that the work should proceed in stages, commencing with the two Ghat sections and the suburban system, the equipment of connecting lines from Kalyan to Kassara and Karjat proceeding simultaneously, the extension from Lonavla to Poona following.

The electrification of the Igatpuri—Bbusawal section was strongly recommended. The density of traffic on the other sections was found to be insufficient to justify electrification.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The rapid pace at which the various suburban development schemes are progressing brought the issues to a head. Although the electrification of the Ghat sections would be more remunerative to the Railway, it has been decided to deal with the suburban system first, and as a first instalment sanction has been accorded to the electrification of the following sections: Victoria Terminus to Thana, Victoria Terminus to Kurla and to Bandra via the Harbour Branch and the Mahim Chord.

According to estimates based on the suburban development programme, the suburban lines between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan alone must be prepared within 10 years to carry 100,000 passengers daily, which would mean about 15 trains per hour each way during the morning and evening rush periods. This does not include the prospective traffic over the Harbour Branch which is put at 20 trains per hour each way in the rush periods.

The electrification of the whole suburban system of the G. I. P. Railway, excluding the cost of generating the necessary power, which is to be obtained from the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Installations on the Ghats, will amount to 260 lakhs.

The sections from Kurla and Bandra to Victoria Terminus via the Harbour Branch should be ready for an electric train service in 1925. The section between Victoria Terminus and Thana should be ready by about the middle of 1926.

BOMBAY 15 YEARS HENCE.

To appreciate fully the transformation which is taking place, one would need to see Bombay again about 15 years hence. The physical changes may be reckoned in rupees. The benefits to trade and industry and to the community at large will be immeasurable.

Mr. E. M. Pres moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was carried.

Mr. Y. N. Gore, then, read a paper on "Ahmedabad Water Supply."

After Prof. N. N. Ayyangar, Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad, had read his paper on the "Construction of Ferries in Tidal Creeks," the Congress adjourned till to-day.

ALL-INDIA VS. ALL-ENGLAND

INDIANS' POOR DISPLAY

DOLLY KAPADIA'S DASHING GAME.

ALL-INDIA (1ST INNINGS) 163
ALL-ENGLAND (1ST INNINGS)
(For 4 wickets.) 109

The first day's encounter between the above teams resulted in poor display on the part of All-India, who could make only 163 runs. Dolly Kapadia, who again came to his side's rescue, put up a decent 60, Col. Mistry, the skipper of the team, coming off second best with 48 to his credit. Lister-Kaye took 4 wickets and Rhodes 3.

The Europeans in their first venture made 109 for 4 wickets, when the game closed for the day.

The Red Cross Cricket Carniva lin which the selected all-India team is playing against the All-England Eleven, commenced yesterday in fine glorious weather on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 10.30 a.m. precisely. The Indian team in whose favour the spin of the coin turned chose to have the first knock at the wicket and the English fielders came into the field amidst cheers. There was a slight change in the Indian team and Kalapesi was included instead of Rana whose finger was injured in the previous match and had therefore declined to play. Parsons who was expected to play for the English team was absent. Excepting the above two changes the teams were just as they were declared before.

POOR SHOW BY INDIANS.

Col. Mistry skippered the Indian team while Travers the captain of the Presidency eleven in the Quadrangular held that position for the English team. Kalapesi and Navle opened the game for the day for the Indian team and L. Kaye and Kilner started the attack. For the first hour the game was quite slow and four good batsmen of the Indian team had succumbed for a meagre score of less than forty runs. The partnership of Kapadia and Col. Mistry checked somewhat the side from utter-collapse and both played a patient and cool-headed game till 12.35 and put some life in the game. Both the batsmen played a brilliant fast game all round the wicket and the partnership brought out about 90 runs in a short time. Col. Mistry however, got into disaster just when there were only two runs for his half century and was caught. Kapadia was the only man to do something after him and by luncheon time 6 wickets had gone down for only 140 runs. If anything after this was expected, it was only from Dolly Kapadia but he soon went down to Kaye after adding only four runs to his former score. The tail of the Indian team utterly failed after Kapadia had gone and added only ten in all. Col. Mistry and Kapadia were the only two who could show some stuff in them, the rest having absolutely failed. The English teams' fielding was on the whole quite satisfactory and except for a few mistakes it would have been called quite a brilliant one. The bowling also must be called good enough considering the meagre score for which they disposed off their opponents.

At precisely 10-30 yesterday J. Lister-Kaye opened the attack from the Police Court end and Kalapesi opened the innings for the Indian team by a steady play which result the bowler's getting a maiden over. R Kilner took charge of the ball from the Gymkhana end and Navle faced him. The second over also came out to be a maiden. In the third over Kalapesi opened his own account and the score for his side by a single to Kaye off the "third man." The same batsman next sent Kilner for four to the leg by a beautiful glance. Navle now opened his arms with a single to cover-point. The same batsman next obtained two successive hits of four each to Kilner one to cover-point and the other through the slips, thus bringing off the first decade on the board amidst loud cheering. In the same over however, Kalapesi went down to Kilner by an unexpectedly fine break-ball which he got on his pad and went to the wickets. (17—1—6).

VAJIFDAR JOINS NAVLE.

Vajifdar joined Navle and opened with a single from Lister-Kaye. Navle next lifted the ball to square leg, but Hosie who tried his best to reach the ball could not get it. 20 came out after half an hour's play and Navle succumbed to Lister-Kaye's bowling making a wrong stroke at the square leg just as he had done once before. This time Hosie was quite in the place to hold him and got an easy catch. The second wicket thus fell at exactly 11 a.m. (21—2—13). Navle was unlucky in thus being disposed off at a time when it seemed he was getting command over the play.

"Dolly" Kapadia, the Parsi slogger, next joined Vajifdar amidst loud applause "Dolly" was missed in the slips, Kilner having failed to get the hot catch in his hands. "Dolly" began with a short run at mid-point and followed with a single again to leg. Vajifdar now opened his arms with the first four for him by sending Kilner for a beautiful late-cut. But he was not to be seen on the field any longer having given an easy catch in the slips to Lister-Kaye's bowling. (32—2—7). The retiring batsman had scarcely begun his game when he had to finish. A further disaster to the side followed immediately when P. Vithal, who is unlucky in big matches now-a-days got run out. He had made a fine stroke through the slips and went out of the crease to obtain a run. But Kilner, the left-hander, had already the ball in his hand and smartly threw it to the wickets before Vithal could reach the crease. (32—3—0).

Col. Mistry, the Captain of the side was the next man in. He opened his account by a sneak through the slips to Lister-Kaye and obtained four. There was some trouble at this time about the curtain placed on the Police Court end, and it took full quarter of an hour to adjust and keep it in the right place. Play again commenced with a fine hit to square-leg by the Colonel to Lister-Kaye's bowling, getting a clean four thereby. 40 soon appeared on the board and some lively game began now, both batsmen making fine strokes all round the wicket. Half a century was hoisted up by a fine hit by the Colonel to Kilner at the cover-point at exactly 11-45 a.m. The batsmen seemed now to be set, and a change in bowling was considered essential. Wilfrid Rhodes took charge of the ball from Lister-Kaye and began his tricky deliveries from the Police Court end. For a time the runs were coming only in singles, and the first decade after 50 appeared after a play of full quarter of an hour. The first boundary within the last twenty minutes was obtained by the Colonel to Rhodes at the deep-leg sending him straight to the pavilion. In the next over of the same bowler, the Indian Captain again sent a hit to square-leg for a clean four, causing thereby 70 to be put on the board. The first three bye-runs were obtained here to Kilner's bowling, the wicket-keeper having failed to stop the ball which went from the leg side. Once again in the same over the batsmen got two more byes.

STEADY PLAY BY KAPADIA.

Kapadia was playing a very steady and patient game, a thing quite unusual to him. The Indian skipper was making all the runs for the side having already made 30 to his credit and having thus surpassed his partner, even when he had come at least 15 minutes after him. 80 and 90 came in quick succession by a few extras and some good hitting by Kapadia at this stage. The second change in bowling took place, Capt. Travers relieving W. Rhodes at the Police Court end. Col. Mistry, however, sent his very second bat for a clean four to long-off amidst loud applause. Rhodes now took the ball from the Gymkhana end, but was too coldly received by the Colonel who sent him for four to the leg by a fine hard shot. Kapadia next drove Travers for a four to long-on, thus bringing off the first century amidst deafening cheers. Kapadia had now begun his usual hard style, and once more sent the same bowler for a four to long-off. Col. Mistry, who now saw his partner approaching him in score lifted Rhodes to leg, where Hosie, who could not judge the ball properly, dropped the easy catch. The very next ball by Rhodes was sent by the Colonel at the same place, but this time for a clean sixer quite in the centre of the Hindu Gymkhana tent. He once more lifted Rhodes to mid-off but having made a wrong stroke was safely caught by Travers. (116—5—48). The retiring batsman had played a dashing game for his 48, which consisted of six hits of 4 and one for 6. He was conspicuous for his hits on the leg-side which could not be managed at all by the fielders. He was greeted at the pavilion with loud cheers.

Naidu next joined Kapadia, but after getting only three singles lifted a ball from Rhodes and was safely held by Harvey. (122—6—3).

Phiroz Khan joined Kapadia and Lister-Kaye once more took the ball from Travers. Kapadia was getting his strokes quite all right now, and sent Rhodes for four to the deep-leg and next for a three to long-off. With a single more, Kapadia reached his half century. The game closed for luncheon when the score stood to 140, Kapadia 56, and Phiroz Khan 2, still playing.

AFTER LUNCHEON

Kapadia and Phirozkhan, the morning not-outs started the game and Lister-Kaye Commenced attack from the Police Court end. For the very second ball, Kapadia sent him by a fine, late-cut to the boundary, thus completing his 60. The very next ball, however, broke through his defence and he was clean bowled by Lister Kaye. (144-7-60) Kapadia played a brilliant dashing game. His contribution of 60 consisting of 6 fours was the most valuable score for his side. But for him and Col. Mistry the Indian team could scarcely have seen a century to their credit.

Abdus Salam was next in and started with a single to leg. Rhodes took charge of the ball from the Gymkhana end, and started with a maiden. 150 appeared on the board after a little time. Phirozkhan next sent Lister-Kaye for a beautiful late-cut and got four, thus getting into a double figure. Abdus Salam also sent a hit to leg for two to the same bowler and 160 soon appeared on the board. He however succumbed to the very next ball and gave an easy catch in the bowler's hand. (161-8-8) Abdul Azizkhan next, joined Pherozkhan but came only to return, having attempted to take a short run and thus being run out (162-9-1). Joshi, the Hindu bowler, was the last man in, but before he could make a single run Lister-Kaye clean-bowled him out (162-10-0).

Thus the Indian team finished their first innings exactly at 2-30 p.m. for a poor score of 162. The tail of the team absolutely failed and the last four men after Kapadia added only ten to the former score.

ENGLISH TEAM—1st Innings.

At exactly 2-45 p.m. Hosie, the Hampshire amateur opened the innings in partnership with Higgins and Kalapesi began the attack from the Police Court end. Only a single came out in the first over, and Joshi took the ball from the Gymkhana end. Higgins played him for two to the leg, and Hosie next got a four to the leg to Kalapesi. Joshi was sent twice to mid-on by Higgins each time for two and the first decade appeared on the board. The game was very slow, only one or two runs coming out in an over, and with full twenty minutes' play only 15 had resulted. The game became duller and duller and neither the batsmen nor the bowlers were making any impression. Joshi was having some good spin over the ball, and the batsmen were never quite comfortable with his bowling. Kalapesi at last drew first blood and Hosie was caught in the slips by Vajifdar. (30—1—12).

J. P. King joined Higgins and a few minutes slow scoring continued. Kalapesi soon again brought off another wicket to his credit by breaking through Higgins' defence, clean-bowling him. (33—2—19).

R. Kilner came in place of his retiring colleague and opened his account by a single to Kalapesi, off Abdus Salaam at mid-point. Full one hour was finished and only 30 and some odd runs appeared on the board. A change in bowling was found necessary, and Abdus Salaam relieved Joshi and Kilner lifted him to the leg for his third ball, but Naidu who seemed to be rather drowsy at the time and started to receive the ball too late thus missing an easy catch and also giving an undeserved boundary for four. The game closed here for tea only 49 having been put, J. P. King 12 and R. Kilner 4 still playing.

A TEDIOUS GAME.

The English team commenced their innings with a very slow game and in full seventy minutes' play they could put up only 40 runs and had lost 2 wickets. Till tea-time only 49 had been scored. After tea-time also no life was put into, in the game by any of the batsmen and at the close of the day the game had become almost too tedious. The fielding of the Indian team had become too slack and fielders were making blunders. The game thus closed at 5-30 p.m. for the day, the English team having scored 109 for 4 wickets.

Play was resumed at 4-20, only twenty minutes having been spent for tea instead of half an hour as usual. J. P. King opened the game for the English team and Abdus Salam started attack from the Gymkhana and getting a maiden. Kalapesi took charge of the ball at the other end. 50 appeared on board by a single to Abdus Salam by King. For the very next ball King could have been easily held by Kalapesi in the slips, but some how or other he dropped him. Kilner next sent Abdus Salam for four to cover point, by a well-placed stroke. Vajifdar here relieved Abdus Salam at the Gymkhana end and Abdul Aziz next got charge of the ball from Kalapesi. The change proved most effective and for the very third ball of Aziz, J. P. King went down, being clean bowled. (64—3—7).

RHODES CLEAN BOWLED.

Wilfred Rhodes the all-England professional came out of the pavilion, amidst loud applause and joined Kilner. He opened his account by a single to leg to Abdul Aziz and next got five runs for o stroke of single to Vajifdar's bowling towards third point where Naidu who happened to be the fielder, took the ball and threw it straight to the other side of the boundary quite indiscriminately. 70 appeared on the board at 10 minutes to five. Kilner next got a beautiful sneak through the slips to Aziz Khan's bowling and got a clean boundary; a few singles followed and 80 was soon put up on the board. Rhodes, however, got into disaster at this time and played a ball too in from Aziz Khan and was bowled out. (80—4—9). Aziz Khan was patted on the back by the Indian skipper for the achievement.

Phillips was the next man in and opened with a single to mid-point. Joshi once more appeared at the wickets for bowling from the Gymkhana end. Kilner, seat his very first ball for four to the leg. The play was very slow and tedious only singles being scored occasionally. Full two hours and ten minutes had been utilised for play and yet the score could not reach a century. Kalapesi once against took the bowling from the Police Court end and brought off only a maiden over. A single and two were scored to Joshi's bowling by Kilner in his next over. A few singles were scored here and there and at last the century was put up on the board at 5-45 p.m. stumps were drawn for the day at 5-30 p.m. when the score stood at 109 Kilner having 44, and Phillips having 15 to their credit both still undefeated.

ALL-INDIA TEAM—1st Innings.

Kalapesi b Kilner	6
J G Navle ct Hosie b Lister-Kaye	13
H J Vajifdar c Hosie b Lister-Kaye	7
D K Kapadia b Lister-Kaye	60
P Vithal run out	0
Col. Mistry (Capt.) c Travers b Rhodes	48
C K Naidu c Harvey b Rhodes	3
Phiroz Khan not out	12
Abdus Salaam c and b Rhodes	8
Abdul Aziz Khan run out	1
S M Joshi b Lister-Kaye	0
Extras	5
Total	163

ENGLISH TEAM.
First Innings.

A L Hosie c Vajifdar b Kalapesi	12
Higgins b Kalapesi	19
J P King b A. Aziz Khan	7
R. Kilner batting	44
W. Rhodes b A Azid Khan	9
Phillips batting	15
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wkts)	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
ENGLISH TEAM—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Lister-Kaye	19	1	61	4
R. Kilner	17	6	34	1
W. Rhodes	15	1	51	3
Capt. Travers	2	1	12	0

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Queenstown.—In a two-days' match the North-Eastern Eleven have scored 53, Kennedy taking six wickets for eight runs. The M. C. C. are 90 for two. Rain brought play to an early close.

P. & O. PASSAGE RATES.

We are informed by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. that P. & O. Passage Rates will be reduced as from the 1st December. Particulars can be obtained on application to them. Passengers who have already booked will receive the benefit of the reduction.

BENARES UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(Associated Press.)
BENARES, Nov. 30.

At the Benares Hindu University Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his address, dwelt on the satisfactory progress so far made in Arts, science, engineering and theology departments of the University and the buildings. The latter had cost forty lakhs and comprised four colleges, three hostels providing an accommodation for 1,100 students and quarters for 100 professors and teachers. There were now on the rolls of the University 1,500 students post-graduate and under-graduate and 600 in Hindu school and 200 applications for admission had to be refused this year for want of room. A female hostel need of which was much felt had been rendered possible by a munificent donation from Bombay and was expected to be ready by July next. The University had collected Rs. 1,09,00,000.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT.

DISCUSSION IN THE CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

On Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy's motion a resolution placing on record their cordial appreciation of Mr. R. P. Masani's valuable services to the Municipality as acting Municipal Commissioner was unanimously adopted

RENT ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker obtained priority for his motion to consider the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed amendment of the Rent Act.

That the report of the Committee be approved and the President be requested to address the Government accordingly.

The report stated:—

After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, of all the suggestions made in these papers the Committee are of opinion that Government be informed that the Corporation approve of the provisions of Bill No. XV of 1922, as introduced in the Legislative Council and suggest that Section 17 of Act VII of 1918, be so amended as to dispense with the necessity of annexing a copy of an order from the Rent Controller to a plaint in respect of suits for rent, compensation for use and occupation or ejectment in respect of any premises.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. V. J. Patel said in view of the fact that only seven members had signed the report against seven who had written separate minutes with other five who had only "seen" it could not be called a report.

The President replied the report was carried by nine against one vote when it was finally brought before the Committee.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed till the January meeting of the Corporation.

Rao Bahadur Pai in seconding the amendment said Government had not asked the Corporation to submit their views on the Bill.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved another amendment that the Government should be asked to extend the operation of the provisions of the existing Rent Acts regarding standard rents for a further period of five years from the 1st of September 1923."

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved a further amendment that the President be requested to represent to the Government the desirability of so amending the existing Rent Acts as to allow no more than 10 per cent. on the present rents, conditionally on the operation of the Acts as proposed to be amended by Government and with the suggestions made by the Committee being extended for a period of five years from 1st September 1923 during which period it was hoped, adequate housing accommodation would be provided for the poorer and middle classes of the population, especially in the north of the island.

Dr. R. N Ranina seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia bitterly complained that the Government had not consulted the Corporation before undertaking fresh legislation. He maintained that the Corporation was not a body composed of landlords as the majority of them were tenants.

Mr. Patel replied that they were representatives of the landlords.

Dr. Sukhia, continuing, said they should not quarrel with the Government like the Municipalities of Nadiad and Ahmedabad.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded.

Sir D. M. Petit one of the signatories of the report, criticised Mr. Patel's views.

Mr. E. G. Turner in a lengthy speech severely criticised Section 17 of the Rent Act as it entailed hardship to go to the Rent Controller for a certificate for ejectment. He instanced the case of the Kolbhat Wadi Scheme of the Improvement Trust where in January last they had issued notices on 415 tenants and upto the present, they had received Controller's certificate in only 103 cases. The Kolbhat Wadi was a very insanitary area and the Trust's efforts to eject the tenants from an insanitary area were hampered by the laborious process of going to the Rent Controller for ejectment.

On votes being taken all the amendments were lost by a large majority and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

LEASE OF GURUKABAGH

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Nov. 30.

With reference to the publication of correspondence between Mahant Sundar Das and the Udasi Maha Mandal and the denial by the former of the lease of Gurukabagh, Sir Ganga Ram, in the course of a communication to the Press states that Mahant Sunder Das signed the lease in his (Sir Ganga Ram's) presence and in the presence of several witnesses including a Tahsildar and his signature was in Urdu characters and so was the deed of the lease. After the deed was signed on the 17th evening after a full day's negotiations on the 16th, there and then Rs. 1,000 was paid to him in ten currency notes of Rs. 100 each.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Lucknow on November 30th and had an interview with his son Pandit Jawahir Lall Nehru in the jail.

An armed Police Constable and an armed police headconstable were shot dead early this morning at Ulberia about 25 miles from Calcutta. The deceased were employed as Treasury Guards there. It is reported that there was a quarrel between the deceased Constable and another Treasury Guard in the course of which the deceased was shot. The headconstable intervening was also shot. The police and the Magesterial enquiry is proceeding.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS. COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT VIRAR,

(Associated Press.)
VIRAR, Nov. 29.

The Congress members from all parts of Maharashtra attended the Maharashtra Congress Committee Meeting held at Virar. Shortly before the time fixed for the meeting supporter of "no-change" party elected Mr. Destane, the well-known Satyagrahi leader of Mulshi Petha as its President. The members of the pro-change party objected to the proceedings as unconstitutional. The President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at this stage through the assistant secretary announced the meeting adjourned till 6. The meeting of the no-change party continued for some time and terminated after electing their own representative to the All-India Congress Committee.

The postponed meeting was held at 6 as announced before at another place the "no-change" party mostly kept themselves aloof and the meeting went on peacefully about 150 members attending.

The committee then appointed members to the All-India Congress Committee who belong mostly to the pro-change party.

GAYA CONGRESS,

APPEAL TO CO-OPERATORS.

(Associated Press.)
PATNA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, M. L. C., who has become a member of the Congress Reception Committee appeals the cooperators through the "Searchlight" to join the Congress in large numbers. "Non-Cooperators," he says, "have gained a good deal of experience and will now listen to the cooperators. The position will be much improved by friendly discussion. The country has suffered much owing to the division which must have its "Sradh" at Gaya never to revive again." He urges the Government to release the Non-Cooperator prisoners to join the Congress so that Non-Cooperation may take the form of cooperation. Mr. Ganesh Dutt moves a resolution for the release of political prisoners at the next session of the Council.

U. P. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

ELECTIONS TO A. I. C. C.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday to elect fifteen members from that body to the All-India Congress Committee. Out of fifteen elected fourteen are understood to belong to the party against council-entry and only one, Mr. Zahur Ahmed being in favour of council-entry. None of the members of the Nehru family were elected.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY RESIGN.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru, President, Pandit Harkaran Misra, General Secretary, Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya, one of the Secretaries, Pandit Mohanlal Nehru and Mrs. Shamlal Nehru have resigned their offices on the Provincial Congress Committee. The reason is not known yet.

SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)
JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 27.

The situation here still remains grave. Mr. Chamanlal at the meeting held on the 24th October last declared that before a fortnight he would see that the demands were settled. Anyway, the people understood him so. It is now five weeks since resumption of work and there has been still no talk of his coming down here nor any consent on the part of the Steel Co. to arrange for the Committee's sitting with a reconciliatory spirit. Mr. Chamanlal was the only representative from the strikers' side in the discussion with Mr. Tutwiler at the time of settlement. The management now makes their own interpretation of it.

The air is strewn with discontent.

TEMPERANCE IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Nov. 30.

In connection with the license granted to the South Indian Athletic Association by the Madras Corporation for holding park fair on condition that no intoxicating drinks would be sold on the grounds, Justice Coutts Trotter, President of the S. I. A. Association has written a letter to the President of the Corporation pointing out that object of the fair was to raise funds for public purposes and the prohibition against selling liquors would result in a serious fall in the profits of the fair. The letter also states that it would be of no use to hold the fair if the result was going to be of a trifling value to the public objects. This letter was placed at a meeting of the Corporation and the matter has been left over for discussion at a future meeting.

MRS. GANDHI VISITS PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Mrs. Gandhi is expected to pay a visit to the Punjab during the first week of December. She reaches Lahore on the 6th.

MAULANA CONVICTED UNDER SECS 124A AND 153A

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Maulana Jaliluddin Ahmad, Joint Secretary District Congress Committee, Jhansi, who was arrested on the 17th instant for offences under sections 124A and 153A, I. P.C. and tried by the District Magistrate has been sentenced, to-day, to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Moulana did not cross-examine the prosecution witness or cite defence witnesses. He only wanted to file a written statement. The Magistrate did not allow the statement to be read on the ground it was irrelevant.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN STATES.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS TO BE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 29

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Bonar Law feared that an opportunity would not arise during the present brief session to discuss the Indian States' Protection against Disaffection Act. In view of the urgent necessity of implementing the Act it would be regrettable if action on it had to be postponed. He nevertheless was prepared, if members pressed for a discussion to give an undertaking that the Secretary of State would not submit the Act for His Majesty's approval until the House had had the opportunity of considering it next session. Mr. Saklatwala asked if it would be a technical bar taking the Act a little later in view of the fact that he had received a telegram from Bombay that Indians were presenting a petition to Parliament which had already been posted. Mr. Bonar Law repeated his assurance that if a discussion was desired, the Act would not be implemented previously.

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons, asked to state the present relative strength of Britain, the United States and Japan in capital ships, Commander Eyres Monsell (for the Admiralty) replied that the figures were 23, 26 and 15 respectively, of which one, eight and five were due to be scrapped. The United States has fifteen capital ships in course of completion, of which under the agreement only two could be completed as battleships. Two had been allocated as aircraft carriers Japan had four under construction, of which two would be battleships and two aircraft carriers. He understood that no further progress was being made on ship-building in the United States or Japan, which were liable to be scrapped.

Replying to Viscount Curzon, he stated that under the Washington Treaty eight British capital ships had already been delivered to ship-breaking firms and six more had been rendered incapable of warlike service. Two more would be similarly dealt with by December 31st. He pointed out that of all the Powers who had ratified the agreement—which Italy and France had not hitherto done—none were bound to dispose of the vessels. He disagreed with the suggestion that this information disclosed the serious fact that they had scrapped every ship except the "Lion", while the other nations had done nothing. He thought it right that Britain should give the lead in showing good faith and demonstrate its intention to carry out the Treaty. He undertook, however, not to deal with further ships until the other countries had acted.

U. S. TO SUBSIDIZE SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Washington.—The House of Representatives passed the Ships Subsidy Bill to-day by 208 votes to 184.

SOLUTION OF COTTON SHORTAGE.

LANCASHIRE TO TAP BRAZIL.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Brazil holds the key to the solution of the cotton shortage problem, according to a Lancashire cotton trade deputation who have returned from a visit to that country. They state that practically the whole country is suitable for cotton growing and that it is possible to get two crops yearly. It is reported that as a result of the visit, bankers and merchants are prepared to give the scheme encouragement in the state of Sao Paulo.

SETTLEMENT OF I. A. OFFICERS.

GOVT. OF INDIA SUBSIDIZING AUSTRALIAN SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Melbourne.—A Company styled the Australian Farms Limited has approached the State Government with regard to the settlement of the Indian Army officers in Victoria. The Company proposes that the Government shall provide land for sale to prospective settlers in blocks. The Company will provide stock, plant, and equipment, payment for which is guaranteed by the Government of India. The Company will take cahrge of the settlers for three years during which period it will give a course of training.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Leslie Wilson announces that telegrams of invitation will be despatched this week by Mr. Bonar Law to the Dominions for an economic conference.

BRITAIN'S HOUSING SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a motion of the Labour Party for adjournment to draw the attention to the housing situation and urging compulsory acquisition of land and State factories, Mr. Thomas Inskip, Solicitor-General, speaking on behalf of the Government, admitted that the shortage of houses was a problem which he maintained, could be best solved by private enterprise. Mr. Inskip promised to consider the extension of facilities for private builders to borrow money at a reasonable rate. He foreshadowed a scheme to clear the slum areas.

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

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Telegrams:—"DIABETES, BOMBAY."

ANDHRA NEWS.

NOTABLE RELEASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 26.

A few days back Sreemati Unnava Lakshmibayamma Garu, a well-known lady-worker of the Province went to Kavali, in Nellore District to collect funds for the Sarada Niketanam started by her at Guntur for the benefit of girls' and women, and she was prohibited from addressing meetings under Section 144, but when she explained the object of her visit, the Magistrate said that it would not apply to her and that she could carry on her work freely.

Srimati Brahmajosyula Lakshminarasamma, lady-worker of sixty-six is going from place to place, and is hawking Khaddar. Wherever she went so far, there has been a tremendous sale of Khaddar.

BERHAMPORE MUNICIPALITY.

When Mahatma Gandhi visited Andhradesa, the Municipal Council of Berhampore in Ganjam was the first to present an address of welcome to the great saint. Many other Municipalities in Andhra followed its noble example. But within two years, the same Municipality voted an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who visited the place about three days ago. This address was presented to His Excellency, in the teeth of public opposition.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Madras Legislative Council, passed a law that the members elected for the local Boards and Municipalities should take the oath of allegiance. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, last year decided that the N.C.O. members elected might take the oath. However, the members of the Anantapur Municipal Council, did not take the required oath, even though the period of three months prescribed within the Act passed away, as a consequence of which, the Municipality was declared to be dissolved by the Government on the 21st instant.

NOTABLE RELEASES.

Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment will be released from Cuddalore jail on the 1st December. Srijut G. Sitaramasastry, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee will be released from Cuddalore jail on the 16th of December and Mr. B. Sambamurthy of Cocanada, member, All-India Congress Committee, will be released on the 21st of December.

NELLORE AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AKALIS & KEMAL PASHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The Nellore District Conference has just closed its sessions. Among the resolutions the following were passed.

"This Conference congratulates Akali Sikhs of the Punjab on their splendid display of non-violence sacrifice, and courage in the recent struggle at Gurukabagh for the purpose of protecting their religious and natural rights and their self-respect as men."

Sjts. C.V. Krishna in the course of his speech traced the history of the Akali struggle and gave a graphic description of their recent sufferings.

"This Conference congratulates Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his having brought the Khilafat question nearer the solution."

The resolution for entry into the Councils was taken up for discussions which occupied 2½ hours, and it was resolved:—That the boycott of the Councils is an essential item in the N.C.O. programme, and considers that entry into the Councils for any purpose is opposed to the fundamental principles of N.C.O.

Sjt. C.V. Krishna of the Pinakini Ashram in moving the resolution, explained the spirit of the resolution in a powerful speech. Srimati Ponaka Kanakamma seconded the resolution.

AMRAOTI D. C. C. ELECTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 27.

The Amraoti District Congress Committee elections of the delegates to the Gaya Congress having been set aside by the election tribunal appointed by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee a fresh election of the delegates is directed by the election tribunal and sanctioned by the Provincial Congress Committee president will be held on the 7th December by polling. The nomination papers of the candidates will be received till the 5th December evening at the office of the Committee. Voters on the previous lists only will be entitled to vote. Polling will be at Amraoti only at the Jaga Square Buildings from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amraoti District Congress Committee is fixed on the 4th December at the Committee's office at 9 o'clock morning. The nomination of the candidates must be proposed and seconded by two members.

MAHARASHTRA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Poona, writes:—

The first Maharashtra Khilafat Conference will be held on Saturday and Sunday the 9th and 10th December at Poona.

Maulana Abdul Alim Sidiqi Saheb has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Hajee Ahmed Sidiqi Khatri the President of the First Provincial Maharashtra Conference.

All the Khilafat Committees in Maharashtra are requested to send particulars and to select their delegates and to send their names to the Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Poona, before 2nd December.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

POSTPONED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following draft resolutions of the Working Committee No. 2 to 7 both inclusive were placed before the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Calcutta but were postponed for consideration at the forthcoming Congress:—

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

This Committee accepts the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee regarding the question of the boycott of British goods and resolves that inasmuch as it is impossible at present to boycott all British goods the question be referred to committee for a full report as to what goods may be successfully boycotted and that such report be submitted and circulated before the next Congress meets.

Resolved further that the Congress programme regarding khaddar and the boycott of all foreign cloth shall not be affected by this resolution.

The following gentlemen should be members of the said Committee:—Sjts. N. C. Sen, J. K. Mehta and N. C. Kelkar.

This Committee declares that it is desirable for non-co-operators to seek election to Municipalities and Districts or Local Boards with a view to facilitate the working of the constructive programme but considers that no hard and fast rules should be at present laid down to regulate or restrict the activities of-non-co-operating members beyond advising them to act in harmony with Local or Provincial Congress Organisations.

Boycott of Government and Aided Educational Institutions.—With reference to the boycott of Government and aided educational institutions this committee accepts the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee and declares that the boycott of Government and aided educational institution is sound in principle and that it must be maintained as an ideal to be always kept in view and followed so far as practicable.

This Committee resolves that all active propaganda calling upon boys to come out of schools and Colleges be suspended for the present.

This Committee further resolves that without resorting to picketting or other aggressive propaganda reliance should be placed upon the superiority of National schools or Colleges fordrawing scholars from Government or aided institutions and that in that view every province should be called upon to put the existing national educational institutions on a sound financial basis and to improve their efficiency in every possible way.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

This Committee declares in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee that the boycott of law courts by litigants and lawyers must be maintained as an ideal but having regard to the difficulties which the country has experienced resolves:—

(a) That greater effort should be made to establish Panchayats and to cultivate a strong public opinion in their favour.

(b) That the right of electors to elect whom they please should not be restricted by any rule and further resolved that provinces which have gone beyond the Congress resolution in imposing disabilities upon practising lawyers as such should withdraw these disabilities and put them on the same footing as others who have signed the Congress creed.

(c) That the principle of no defence and no bail should be followed by non-co-operators accused of offences of a political nature but need not be extended to other cases.

(d) Resort to Law Courts by the parties in civil or criminal cases of a non-political nature should be left to their discretion.

This Committee is of opinion that the following resolution passed by the Congress at Nagpur should be carried out without further delay.

"That this Congress is of opinion that Indian labour should be organised with a view to improve and promote their well-being and secure to them their just rights and also to prevent the exploitation (1) of Indian labour (2) of Indian resources by foreign agencies and that the All-India Congress Committee should appoint a committee to take effective steps in that behalf."

KERALA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

FORTHCOMING MEETING TO CONSIDER C. D. C. REPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Nov. 28.

The newly-elected Kerala Provincial Committee met in the Congress office on Sunday the 16th instant, to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year. Twenty-six members were present and Sjt. K. Madhavan Nair presided. Sjts. K. P. Kesava Menon, A.K. Pillay, K. Madhavan Nair, K. Kuruvilla, Kunhi Mayanhaji, T.R. Krishnaswami Iyer, P. Achuthan, and K. N. Namboodirijad were the eight representatives elected to the All-India Congress Committee. Sjts. K. P. Kesavan Menon, K. Madhava Nair A. K. Pillay, A.K. Kunhirmayanhaji, T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, P. Ramunni Menon, S. Chitkenbernath, and K. No. Nandoohiri were elected to the Executive Committee. Sjt. K. Kesava Menon was unanmiously-elected as Secretary by the Executive Council.

The members present were of opinion that the new Committee should have an opportunity to consider the Civil Disobedience Committee's Report, and express its views on the same before the Congress meets. It was accordingly decided to have a meeting of the Committee at an early date. For the sake of convenience, the meeting was fixed to take place on Saturday, December 2nd, at Trichur when the old Committee also is to meet as provided by the constitution to consider the report and accounts for the closing year, which will be placed before it by the out-going Council. As it is not possible to give notice to all the members individually, members of the old as well as the new Committee are hereby requested to be present in the Congress Office at Trichur at 5 p.m. on Saturday next, where both the meetings will take place.

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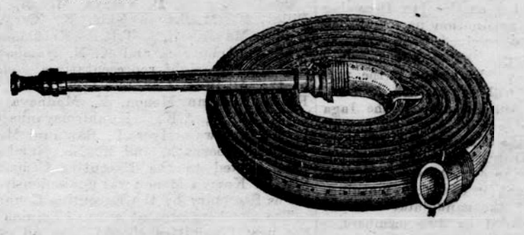

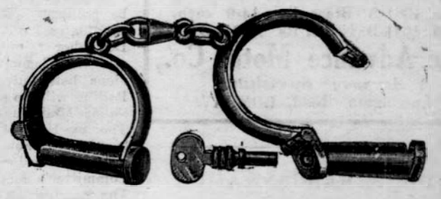

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